Saturday Night

June 12, 1954 • 10 Cents

© John Steele

SHIRLEY HARMER: Freshness where it's needed. (Page 4)

The Front Page

The squabble over tax rights between the Federal and Quebec Governments has done much more than excite the Conservative leader, George Drew, with the prospect of ousting the Liberals from their traditional stronghold, and give French-speaking nationalists a chance to conjure up the rather startling vision of Prime Minister St. Laurent and his cabinet devising plots to destroy the language, culture and religion of Quebec. It has revealed anew the inadequacies of the British North America Act as the constitution of a Canada grown to full nationhood.

The Act served its purpose during the formative years of the young nation, but it was drawn up at a time when no one could foresee how quickly the infant would grow to lusty manhood. There was deliberate vagueness in many clauses, to avoid the rigidity which might not be able to withstand the stresses of gusty opinion. But Canada had not progressed very far into the twentieth century before it became apparent that the Act was becoming an outworn constitutional vehicle, that it needed to be clarified and strengthened to distinguish between

TAKING GERMANY FOR GRANTED
by Willson Woodside : Page 7

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Federal and provincial powers not only over taxation but over such matters as civil and property rights.

Federal and provincial governments have recognized the need for the transformation of the BNA Act into a stronger, made-in-Canada constitution. The most recent constitutional conferences were held less than four years ago, and at that time a committee was formed to study methods of amending the Act. The conferences bogged down, and the committee apparently has accomplished nothing—and if the provincial premiers met with the Federal Government today, it is probable the net result would still be nothing but frustration, because the way to amendment is blocked by the professed fear of the Quebec administration that tampering with the Act will mean the death of provincial independence.

There is no reason, however, why the committee should continue to do nothing simply because there is no immediate chance of Federal-provincial agreement. The constitutional question should be thoroughly examined and a comprehensive report prepared, because three years from now definite action could be taken to bring the BNA Act up to date. The tax agreements between Ottawa and the provinces will end about then, and both the Federal and Quebec governments could be preparing for elections. If no other way to settlement presents itself, constitutional reform could be made an election issue, with Prime Minister St. Laurent pitting his vision of a United Canada against the nightmare of perverted provincialism.

Sturdy Patriotism

WHEN 27 American historians, educators and journalists drew up a list the other day of what they considered to be history's 100 greatest events, they gave first place to the discovery of America by Columbus, a choice undoubtedly patriotic but rather startling to people not living within the borders of the United States. It may be, of course, that the selectors preferred to face foreign wrath than the possibility of being accused of subversive activities by putting, say, the birth of Christ in first place.

The Controlled Atom

FOR ROBERT SAUNDERS, the past few years have been a race between Ontario's industrial expansion and the provision of enough electricity to keep more machines working, more houses lit and more signs flashing. That's his job as chairman of the province's Hydro-Electric Power Commission, and it has kept him in a merry whirl that shows no sign of slowing down. When he returned from England a couple of weeks ago, he let it be known that he had been looking into

The Front Page

the electrical possibilities of atomic energy. Our curiosity aroused, we finally caught him between conferences and sought more information.

"England's first electricity developed from atomic reactors will be fed into the national grid by 1957," he said, "and Canada's might not be long after. If no go-ahead signal is given on the St. Lawrence Seaway Power Authority, it may be advisable to build an atomic plant in the next year or two. A possible site for an atomic generating plant is near Chalk River. Several of our men are working up there now, studying the possibilities in conjunction with Federal scientists. We have used up all the available water power sources in Ontario itself. The Ottawa River is fully developed, and so is the Niagara River. The St. Lawrence power is the only major development left to us."

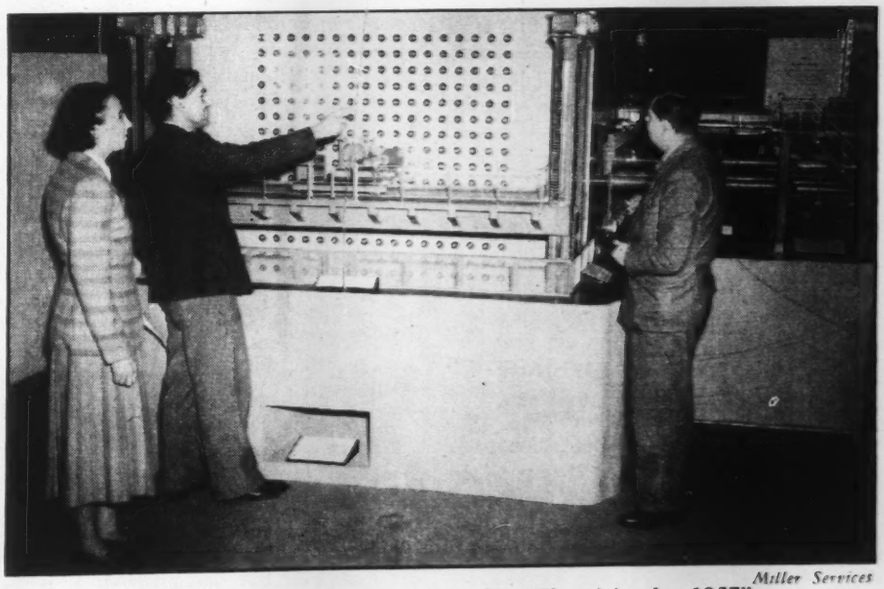
What about present supplies? "Our supplies of electricity as they now exist will be sufficient until early 1958. If the St. Lawrence project goes through, it will take care of anticipated needs until well after 1960, and if we start building it right away, the first power should be coming through by late 1958. I can't give the details of the atomic plant. I'm a lawyer, not an engineer. Our general manager and chief engineer, Dr. R. L. Hearn, is the man for that. He has been studying the Sellafield plant in England. It's in Cumberland, on the northwest coast across from the Isle of Man. The British Government supplies the fissionable material to the plant and it will receive plutonium back as a by-product. Plutonium is used chiefly for explosives now. Fuel costs are the major expense in steam generating plants, and this should be lower in an atomic plant, but part of the advantage may be difficult to determine." Research now in progress could mean a big cut in the operating cost of atomic reactors, we learnt.

He became reflective. "I drove up to Sellafield from London," he said. "I like travelling through the Lake Country — Wordsworth's country. Atomic reactors and daffodils—quite a contrast."

Eyes Left

DURING the Berlin Blockade the suspicion was voiced in this paper more than once that the Soviets were keeping the attention of the Western powers riveted on this hot-spot while carrying out one of the greatest changes in the world balance of power in our times, the Communist conquest of China. Now, it seems to us, they are playing the game the other way round, holding our attention on South-East Asia while they try to carry through a great coup in Europe.

Their aim is nothing less than the overthrow of the whole Western defence system there, built up around Britain and France, intended to include Western Germany, and backed by the United States and Canada. The first phase, almost completed, is so to bleed and weaken France through the Indo-China War that she will feel that she couldn't hold her own with a prosperous and powerful Germany in the proposed European Army. The second phase, which follows directly from the first, is to alarm the French over Germany's growing strength, and set them looking to the old way of checking it through a Franco-Russian combination. There is an historical persistency to this idea which warns that it could prevail once again. The alliance made with



Miller Services

BRITISH model of an atomic pile: "Electricity by 1957".

The Front Page

Tsarist Russia in 1891 was resumed with Soviet Russia in 1935, and—almost forgotten — was renewed by General de Gaulle in a visit to Moscow in December, 1944.

A sharp warning that France might again turn in this direction was given when former premier Edouard Daladier led a parliamentary delegation to Poland last year. Some people in Paris have now become so desperate to end the Indo-China War as to suggest that their only real negotiating counter is an offer to Moscow to scrap the EDC.

For some time now the Soviets have openly been urging the French to turn back to the Soviet alliance as the safest answer to the German threat. Obviously they have high hopes for the success of this policy. But the first intimation of the hopes they have been building on increasing British — mainly Labor Party, Bevanite and pacifist — dislike for the idea of rearming Germany in any fashion, and on the current British-American quarrel, was given a few days ago by *Pravda* and *Izvestia*. They invite Britain, too, to give up the EDC and NATO and seek security in a revived Anglo-Soviet alliance. There doesn't seem to be the slightest chance of this happening in the foreseeable future. But it does illuminate the scope of Soviet policy, and the way in which they hope, finally, to push the Americans and ourselves right out of Europe.

Security for Whom?

IN THE HOUSE of Commons once again has turned down a proposal that it force employers to become collection agents for labor unions. This does not mean, of course, that labor officials will quit trying to slip the compulsory check-off into provincial and Federal labor codes, but the latest rejection is reassuring evidence that most members of Parliament are not hoodwinked by claims that the check-off is so important to union security that it must be forced on management by legislative action.

The check-off system is something for employer and union to work out between themselves. Management may decide, in certain situations, that it is necessary for peaceful relations with labor; well and good—although serious thought should be given to the value of peace at any price, the price in this case being a limitation of individual freedom. But never let it be said that the check-off principle is vital to the security of unions. It may be vital to the security of union officials, but certainly not to the organizations they are supposed to represent. Indeed, while strengthening immeasurably the position of the officials, the check-off has sapped the vigor of union membership by removing one reason for attending monthly meetings—the payment of dues.

Aid to Builders

WHEN WE heard that the Executive Secretaries International Council of Builders' Exchanges was going to hold a convention in Toronto next week, we wanted to know more about the ESICBE, which had a round, mouth-filling sound, so we called on Norman Fraser, who is the manager of the Toronto Exchange and a vice-president of the International Council.

"Executive secretaries," he said. "That's an Americanism. Over here we're managers. The International Council holds an annual convention. Last year we were in Norfolk, Virginia, and the delegates from California were determined that we should go to the West Coast this year. But when we put it to a vote, it was decided overwhelmingly to come to Canada. Most of the U.S. members are intensely interested in Canada, because they feel that the years since the war have been Canada's years. It will be the first time the convention has been held here. This city makes a good meeting ground, too. The Toronto Builders' Exchange is older than Canada itself; it was founded a few months before Confederation, and we now have 635 members."

NORMAN FRASER: Canada's years.

Who are the members of the Exchanges? "Most of them are concerned with heavy construction — contractors, architects and engineers. We try to prevent unethical business practices among our members, but our main work is to facilitate the flow of information among the members and to represent the industry to labor, government and the public in general. We also sponsor an extension course in construction management at the University of Toronto. At the beginning, it was estimated that 100 students would apply, but 350 turned up the first night, and we had to turn others away. We also keep plans of projected major buildings, and estimators come to take off specifications on which they can base bids. At our office here we have had as many as 135 estimators in one day, and in two months this year we had 4,336. I believe that set a record for Canada."

Ailing Monkey

ONE OF THE monkeys in Vancouver's Stanley Park Zoo collapsed the other day while being given a bath by the curator and a game warden. Artificial respiration was tried and gradually the animal responded to the ministrations of the two officials. The monkey, who still looked pretty seedy, however, was given a small quantity of whisky to speed its recovery, and in no time at all, according to Doug Glasgow's report in the *Vancouver Sun*, was strutting about, lording it over the other inhabitants of the cage and generally giving the impression that one swallow makes a simian of distinction.

Fresh Talent (*Cover Picture*)

WHEN THE annual tribute to George Gershwin is paid at the Hollywood Bowl next month, the featured singer on the show will be a young Canadian named Shirley Harmer, one of the better exports of Thornton's Corners, a little community now swallowed by the expanding city of Oshawa. Miss Harmer had a paper route in Thornton's Corners, thus taking the traditional first step towards material success, but the course of her career was set when she began singing with a dance band seven years ago, when she was 14. Spots on radio programs followed, but it was with the arrival of TV in Canada that she began to blossom, and last year she won an award as Canada's most promising TV artist.

It was inevitable, of course, that she would be welcomed by talent-hungry TV producers in the United States. Equipped with good looks and a warm, intimate voice, she has another asset, a pleasant freshness of style and manner, even more precious to those who work in a medium of entertainment that all too quickly appears tired and bedraggled. This asset is being jealously guarded by her New York manager, Peter Dean, who sees that she keeps strict hours, pays her rent at a women's hotel in Manhattan and allows her $35 weekly for her own use out of the $700 or so she earns each week for her work on the Dave Garroway, Paul Whiteman and other shows.

Public Showing of a Private Collection

Winnipeg Lawyer a Discerning Judge of Art

"PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG GIRL" BY PIERRE RENOIR (1841-1919)
Fifty-one paintings from the collection of John A. MacAulay, QC, Winnipeg lawyer, were recently shown at Ottawa's National Gallery, are now on view at the Art Gallery of Toronto, and later will be seen in Winnipeg.

"OLYMPIA" BY JAMES WILSON MORRICE (1865-1924)
More than half of the 100 paintings in the MacAulay collection are by Canadian artists. The famed Montreal landscape painter, J. W. Morrice, is represented by five canvases. "Olympia" is one of his few figure pieces.

"HILLS NORTH OF LAKE SUPERIOR" BY LAWREN HARRIS (1885-)
Harris is one of the four members of the Group of Seven represented. MacAulay is a discriminating judge of art. He owns work by Tom Thomson, A. Y. Jackson, Clarence Gagnon, Arthur Lismer, Maurice Cullen and Emily Carr.

"HOUSES ON THE RIVER" BY CAMILLE COROT (1798-1875)
This canvas, bought in the early 40s, was MacAulay's first important acquisition from the French School. Since then, he has added works by Renoir, Pissaro, Van Gogh and Sisley, and by the English masters, Turner and Constable.

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Taking Germany For Granted

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

"IT IS DANGEROUS to miss historical opportunities; they rarely recur." So Chancellor Adenauer warned the Council of Europe a few days ago. So he has been warning his foreign visitors for a long time now. Yet the historical opportunity for building a European Army, as a major element of a European Federation, is being missed. The day before Adenauer spoke, the steering committee of the French Assembly had postponed once again the two-years-overdue debate on ratification of the EDC Treaty by the discreditable device of not mentioning it, though a "final" decision had been promised for that day.

What it could mean to all our plans if the European Army is not formed, if Germany is not drawn safely into our defence system in this way, and if, as is possible, a French Leftist coalition should even temporarily revive the Franco-Soviet Alliance and thus break France out of the Western front, we have scarcely begun to imagine. It is more than time that we should begin to think about what may very well happen.

We have been taking Germany for granted, under Adenauer's leadership and his policy of European Union. He has held to his course with a single-mindedness unusual in the politicians on our side. But the latest debate on foreign affairs in the Bundestag showed how the trend of events is influencing many Germans, and showed their reaction to the more outspokenly anti-German comments heard in the French and British parliaments in connection with the European Army scheme.

It is now two years since the Bonn Agreements were negotiated with the West German Government, to give it a peace "contract"—in default of the treaty which we have never been able to get from the Russians—in return for joining the European Army. Things seemed for a while to stand still—an illusion which was prolonged by the death of Stalin and the sudden damper put on Soviet policy. But lately they have begun to move, and are now rapidly picking up momentum. The German situation today is no longer that which prevailed when the Bonn Agreements were worked out in 1952.

For one thing, the Berlin Conference of January and February this year changed the situation. It ended nearly all hope of German reunification, negotiated from a position of Western strength. And it brought as a sequel the Soviet grant of full "sovereignty" to the East Zone puppet state, the "German Democratic Republic".

The appearance of a second German state on the international scene, recognized as it will be by many other states, gives deep concern in Bonn. Up to now the German Federal Republic—the Bonn regime—has always claimed to speak for all Germany. And indeed it does, in the sense that many members of the Bonn parliament come from the East Zone or the lost territories beyond the Oder. All Germans coming from these areas are granted full citizenship rights in West Germany from the moment they are accepted as genuine refugees by the committees that pass on such cases. But suppose the proposal that was raised last month in the Bonn parliament for the establishment of diplomatic relations with Moscow were to be adopted: the diplomatic representative of Bonn would have to concede that he only spoke for West Germany, the territory under the control of his government.

IN SPITE of this sobering consideration, the acquisition by the East Zone of the title, at least, of a sovereign state, has intensified the demand in West Germany for state sovereignty and for a more complete sovereignty than was specified in the Bonn Agreements. It is clear that, even if the EDC goes through, these agreements will have to be modified in Germany's favor; if EDC evaporates, as it seems to be doing, the West Germans will soon be demanding as much sovereignty as any of the states which may, in that event, be seeking a more old-fashioned military alliance with her.

This question of alliances points up another thing that has happened lately to change the German situation. The Chancellor has taken to travelling, and it seems to strike the press and politicians back home that every capital he visits is that of a potential ally of Germany.

Wide World

CHANCELLOR ADENAUER: His warnings are becoming more urgent.

Certainly the idea of a German-American alliance, in case the European Army falls through and France vetoes German membership in NATO, has been in the back of many German minds for a long time. And I would fancy that the same Germans take it pretty much for granted that a Canadian alliance would come with the American. This is not surprising, in view of the fact that we consider the defence of German soil, resources and skilled manpower so important to our own security that we maintain forces there.

More significant was the outbreak of German comment on the possibility of alliances with Greece and Turkey, in connection with Adenauer's recent visit to those countries. The essence of this comment was that these countries had proved themselves the staunchest of all in resisting Soviet assault; like West Germany, they had almost no organized Communist activity. Naturally enough, Spain was mentioned as another country of this ilk, suitable for alliance.

Well, we must face it: if we cannot arrange a defensive front including Germany, they are bound to begin thinking about making their own arrangements, as best they can. The latest development is the proposal seriously made in the Bundestag by Herr Pfleiderer of the Free Democrats, chief ally of Adenauer's Christian Democrats in the governing coalition, that a parliamentary delegation be sent to Moscow to discuss the establishment of diplomatic relations and the expansion of trade with the countries the other side of the Iron Curtain.

This proposal, be it noted, comes from German right-wing nationalists and in-

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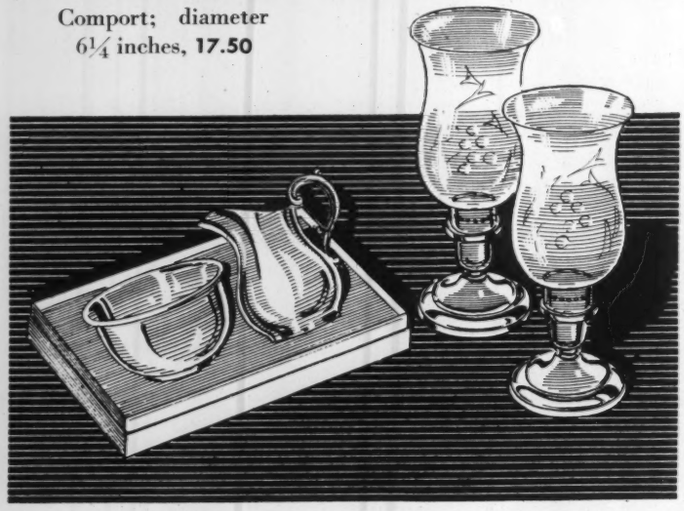

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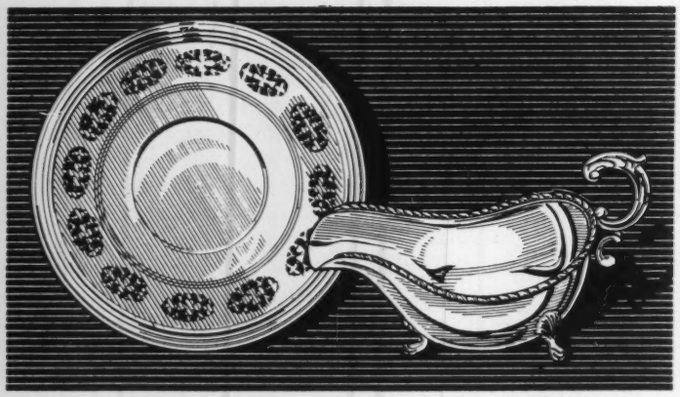

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dustrial circles, not from left-wingers. It is the first open manifestation of the Rapallo spirit, which brought Germany and Russia together after the First World War, but it will not be the last.

These are some of the things we should be noticing, which are going on in Germany during the long wait for the European Army. There is something else, too, something for which the Germans are in no way to blame, which is going on all the time and may have a fateful effect on all plans for uniting and reviving Western Europe. That is the steady shift of the balance in favor of Germany, as France bleeds in Indo-China and balks reform at home, while the "German miracle" makes Germany stronger and more confident month by month. This could be noted all too clearly in the tenor of the Saar debate in the Bundestag in the last days of April.

Adenauer is admirable. He has also, up to now, been adamant in holding to his policy of European unity and preparing no substitute. But recent reports from Germany show that he can't continue along this line, without support, for much longer. Because he has fought so hard for it, the failure of EDC would be a great defeat for him. Should his coalition crack or his hand be removed from the helm, we would soon be conscious again of the "German problem".

The hand of Moscow is in this, of course, up to the elbow, since Germany is more important to the Soviets than any other area in the world. This is a suitable moment to recall that the late Andrei Zhdanov declared, at the organization meeting of the Cominform in 1947: "We will take the capitalist powers in the rear, in South-East Asia." As concerns France, they have been brilliantly successful.

It is all too clear, when even the most European-minded of all Frenchmen, Robert Schuman, has begun to say that France cannot join the EDC until she reforms and strengthens herself, that we should be preparing an alternative policy which would still secure German strength for Western defence and avert the drift towards a German nationalist policy, holding all the old dangers. This alternative can only be full German membership in NATO.

Sir Winston Churchill pointed to it, last October. The French didn't like it, and said freely at that time that they would veto any such move. But what position are they going to be in to veto moves to provide NATO with the strength which they cannot provide in Europe? And how much real difference would it make? Would Germany have been content to remain a half-member of NATO any longer than she remained an associate member of the Council of Europe, which was for the duration of one session?

Ottawa Letter

Young Liberals Would Free the Air

By John A. Stevenson

THE PRESENT SYSTEM of the control of all broadcasting by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation was condemned by the Young Liberal Federation of Canada at its recent national convention in Ottawa. By a substantial majority the convention voted in favor of the establishment of a separate regulatory board to replace the Board of Governors of the CBC. Many of the delegates criticized the illogical and, indeed, unjust system whereby the CBC is now both competitor with and controller of the private radio and television stations across Canada.

The National Liberal Federation, the National Federation of Liberal Women and the Young Liberal Federation have now all adopted resolutions demanding the establishment of a separate regulatory body to control all sound and sight broadcasting. If the Liberal party is a democratic organization, the cabinet must now heed this emphatic demand.

On a recount after a close vote, the convention narrowly rejected another resolution criticizing the government's present broadcasting policy. This resolution called upon the government to implement "at once" its announced intention of permitting private competition with CBC television stations.

This referred particularly to the six major markets of Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Vancouver, Winnipeg and Halifax. At first the convention of about 254 registered voting delegates adopted the resolution by a margin of one vote on a standing count. A division of the house and recount was requested. Then by dint of press-ganging some absent delegates the opponents of this resolution were able to defeat it by a majority of seven votes.

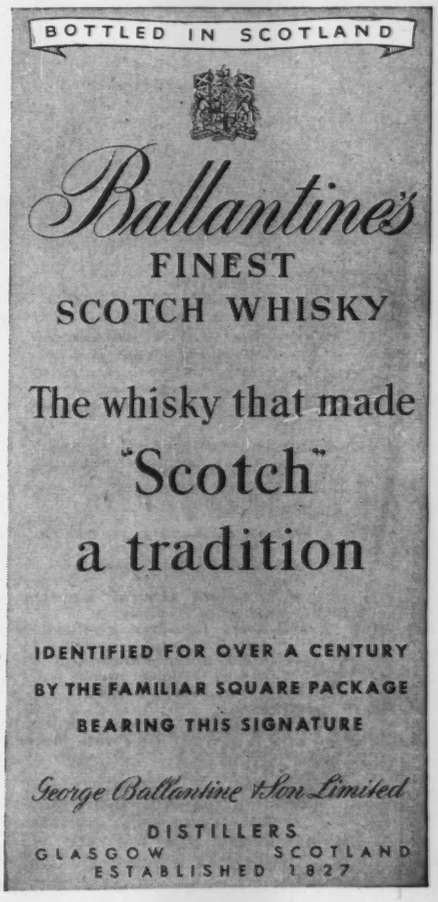
"I myself sympathize with the government's point of view on television," said Bill Appleby of St. Boniface, newly elected President of the Young Liberal Federation. "For the sake of Canadian culture, the government wishes to have one CBC station bringing TV programs into each of our cities. But with our free enterprise type of economy, it would be in the public interest to allow private stations to go into those cities."

THE PACE of the progress of the House of Commons with its business slowed so much that the target of prorogation on June 12 was abandoned; the forecast now is that even with the help of forenoon sittings, which began on May 31, it will be difficult to wind up the session before the end of June. Some legislation, such as the revised edition of the Bank Act, which encountered no serious opposition, has been passed and the parties in opposition have continued to be reasonably diligent in their scrutiny of departmental estimates. But there is very little fire in their bellies and only on rare occasions have they been able to cause the Government embarrassment.

Mr. Pearson's statement to the House of Commons about the conference at Geneva and the problem of Indo-China was a model of guarded discretion. He was careful to assure the United States that the Canadian Government was conscious that it could not support the principle of collective security in one part of the world and reject it in another, and that there was no objection in principle to Mr. Dulles's project of a regional security pact against Communist aggression in South-East Asia. But on the ground that Canada's population and resources set a definite limit to the obligations we could assume, he was emphatic that Canada could not undertake special political and military commitments in South-East Asia beyond those involved by membership in the UN. He also indicated a belief that the UN ought to have been given a chance to settle the problem of Indo-China. Some of his observations suggested that our Government is dubious about the suitability of a replica of the NATO alliance for South-East Asia.

Mr. Diefenbaker, who is now Mr. Drew's expert on international affairs, was convinced that the crisis in Indo-China might be a turning-point in our history and therefore he urged that Canada should without delay intimate her willingness to subscribe to any regional pact devised for South-East Asia and set no limit to her obligations for the maintenance of peace. But Mr. Coldwell preferred the attitude of Mr. Pearson, and Mr. Solon Low was content to exude some platitudes about the gravity of the crisis and the inadequacy of the statesmen who were trying to solve it.

Apparently our Government is, at the moment, disposed to march in step with the Churchill Ministry, which is averse to involving itself in any commitments to bolster by armed intervention France's tottering colonial empire in Indo-China.



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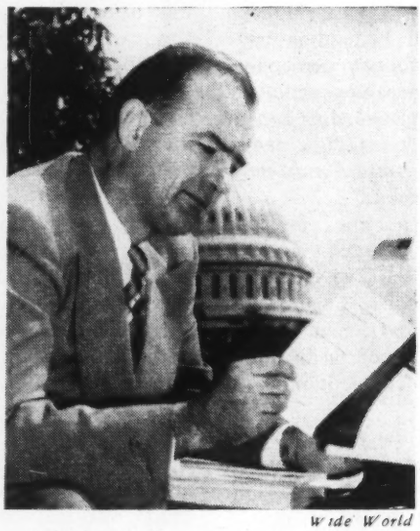
The Truth About McCarthy: The Budding Lawyer

By JACK ANDERSON and RONALD W. MAY: PART II

AFTER two plodding years in college, Joe McCarthy seemed to be making no academic hay. Like many another young engineer, he discovered that the memorizable formulas of an engineering course were not the easiest route to a diploma. He came face to face with the fact that he couldn't build an engineering career on the meagre mathematics crammed into his head at Manawa. In later years, his campaign literature boasted that he had led his engineering classes. But in fact he didn't. He followed them, well down on the list. And then he switched to law.

From the first, Joe had inclined toward the company of law students—boisterous, congenial, garrulous individuals with a flair for the bizarre and a taste for politics.

Scholastically, a law course also had its advantages. To begin with, Joe's fellow law students in the Delta Theta Phi fraternity house kept a supply of "canned" briefs and files of examinations for years back. Before a test, Joe would hole up in his room and cram entire pages into his sponge-like brain. He cut classes freely, missed the finer points of law, and became a source of dismay to his teachers. But at examination time he always passed.



Wide World

McCARTHY: A sponge-like brain.

One of his professors remembers McCarthy as a man who "knew very little when he got here, and very little when he left, but got through on his memory". Another professor says McCarthy showed little ability to understand theories or follow involved reasoning but had an almighty capacity for remembering—a talent which he still shows today except when it becomes convenient to forget, as under cross-examination in his sundry law suits.

The lowest mark he ever scored was in legal ethics, taught by a popular old priest, Father McMahon. The priest, now dead, had a speech defect that tied his tongue in knots when he got excited; in order to stir him up, Joe would ask trick questions; and afterwards the boys would get together and roar with laughter at the priest's sputtering, halting explanations. And because Joe could mimic Father McMahon's flustered speech almost perfectly, he developed a law-school reputation as a "card".

Six hours after Joe McCarthy had been sworn in as a member of the Wisconsin bar, he opened a law office in Waupaca, thereby setting up shop ahead of a classmate and collecting a bet. It was a one-man law firm; McCarthy preferred to lone-wolf it.

He had chosen Waupaca because it was small enough for him to gain a wide acquaintance in a short time, and because it was a county seat, offering political possibilities for a newcomer. And although Waupaca was only thirty miles from Appleton and Grand Chute it sported many big-city attractions. On the outskirts of town, back in the deep woods near the Wolfe River, roadhouses thrived behind darkened shades. County police staged infrequent raids on lonely houses of gambling and prostitution, which flourished and lapsed as the law-enforcement temperature varied. About a mile west of town, on Highway 10, stood Ben Johnson's bar (now called the Oakwood and under different management). It was before Ben's bar that Joe did most of his practising. He became a poker-playing fanatic, sitting in Johnson's back room until early in the morning, sometimes leaving his law office unoccupied for a whole day while he tried to run up his winnings.

A fellow Waupaca lawyer remembers that McCarthy "had the guts of a burglar" in his poker sessions. "He was brutal," the lawyer relates. "He'd take all the fun out of the game, because he took it so seriously."

It was a good thing that his poker winnings were high; he needed them to make up for the steady mediocrity of his law business. The county-court records show only four cases credited to the young law-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 13

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The Registrar, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

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The Registrar, Collège Militaire Royal de Saint-Jean, St. Jean, P.Q.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

yer in his entire nine-month stay in Waupaca. The file on his first case shows an out-of-court settlement of $5,125 to a McCarthy client whose husband had been killed in an auto accident. In his second case, he helped foreclose a mortgage on a farmer who later paid up, thus erasing the foreclosure. His other two cases were dismissed.

But while he eked out a living from his poker winnings and his small clientele, McCarthy was slowly building toward his ultimate ambition—a successful political career. To this end, he became a joiner and a speechmaker. He joined the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Lions Club, the county bar association, and a local businessmen's group. He took on all sorts of outside chores in the interest of gaining a reputation as a community leader. When anyone had tickets to sell or dances to promote, Joe jumped up to volunteer.

McCarthy was not to linger long in Waupaca. One day early in 1936, a successful Republican lawyer from nearby Shawano, Mike G. Eberlein, dropped into the small McCarthy office. He and Joe sat down and had a talk, and McCarthy painted a picture of himself as a brilliant young lawyer with an ever-widening reputation in the county. Eberlein listened with an indulgent smile, knowing full well the truth about Joe's practice.

Finally, he interrupted: "Why don't you close up this dive and come to work for me?"

Joe shot back: "Why don't you close up that dump of yours and come to work for me?"

To Lawyer Eberlein, this impudent young man was just what he was looking for. He laughed, shook hands, and said: "Think it over, Joe."

The next morning at 8:00 a.m., Joe announced to Eberlein's surprised receptionist in Shawano: "I'm your new boy. You watch; in a few years I'm going to be on the top of the heap."

Gruff, heavy-set Mike Eberlein had taken many a spin on the political merry-go-round in his long and lucrative law career, but he had never been able to grab the brass ring. He had keynoted a handful of state GOP conventions, and he was considered a Republican "power". But in both his attempts at election to public office, he was roundly defeated—the first time for attorney general of Wisconsin, the second for U.S. Senator. Now that he was mellowing with the approach of his middle years, he had but one dream left—election to the bench, an honor he felt he had coming to him. Almost from the first day young Joe McCarthy entered the firm, the two got together and planned far ahead, to the day when Mike would become a Wisconsin circuit judge and McCarthy would inherit the law practice.

At first, the Eberlein-McCarthy relationship seemed like a mixed marriage to the citizens of Shawano, a town of about 5,000 population some forty miles north of Waupaca. Old Mike was the north country's "Mr. Republican"; but his young helper had never made any bones about his antipathy toward the GOP in general and Herbert Hoover in particular.

Mike Eberlein saw the political promise in the ambitious young McCarthy; he nursed it along, and acted like a father to Joe, perhaps hoping that McCarthy would eventually follow the political winds to Republicanism. And one of the first problems confronting the fatherly Eberlein was how to keep McCarthy in money. Joe's starting salary was $200 a month, more than adequate for a single man in the 1930s. But he was always broke. Eberlein explains: "He had a poor business head. He never could save. It went as fast or faster than he got it. If he ever saved a cent, it would be a surprise to me."

McCarthy had been in Shawano less than a year when he took his first serious plunge into politics. In August of 1936, he was elected president of the Young Democratic Clubs of Wisconsin's Seventh District, which includes ten counties. Thus equipped with a campaign organization, Joe announced his candidacy for district attorney of Shawano County.

The primary-election date was September 17, 1936, and McCarthy was to learn on that day that the Democratic mule was a political liability in Wisconsin. Louis Cattau, the Progressive candidate, polled 3,014 votes; Republican Ed Aschenbrenner, 692; and Democrat McCarthy, a mere 577. Thus it became clear to Joe that he hadn't a prayer of winning the general election two months later. He decided to use those two months to convince the voters that he was a self-sacrificing young man who didn't mind losing so long as the county gained.

In the general election in November, he wound up ahead of the Republican Aschenbrenner, and he polled seven times as many votes as his showing in the primary. The final vote: Cattau, 6,175; McCarthy, 3,422; Aschenbrenner, 2,842.

The handwriting was already beginning to show on the voting-booth wall.

FOR THE hundredth time, Joe McCarthy was listening to old Mike Eberlein pour out his heart on the subject of his political ambitions. "Joe," Eberlein confided, "I'm going to run for circuit judge next time. I think I can make it."

McCarthy jumped up, shook Eberlein's hand, and told him the tenth circuit deserved a man of Eberlein's calibre. But it was several months before Eberlein would make a formal announcement.

Joe McCarthy announced for circuit judge.

When the news reached Mike Eberlein,

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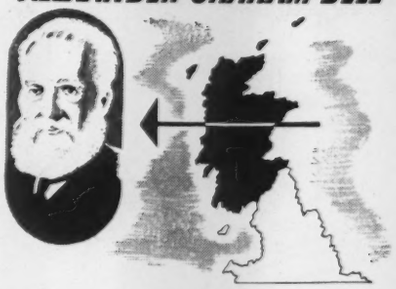

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it caught him with his political pants down; and his outrage knew no bounds. McCarthy's announcement had taken the form of a letter to the voters of Shawano, Outagamie, and Langlade counties.

Eberlein had pride. What was he to do now? Repudiate McCarthy and run? Or sit this one out, the way he had sat out other campaigns most of his life? Reluctantly, Eberlein decided not to run; the only move he made was to announce that young Joe and he were no longer associated.

McCarthy's campaign for the judgeship could well serve as a classic battle plan for any ruthless politician who wants to parlay hard work and native cunning into a brass nameplate in the Senate Office Building.

A grizzled old farmer, who prefers to be known as "Bill Cummings" in these pages, remembers the first of two campaign visitations McCarthy paid him. "He didn't know me from Adam," the farmer remembers. "But somehow he had learned my name, and my wife's name, and our kids' names, and our dog's name. When I first noticed him, he was outside petting the dog. By the time I got to the front door, he was handing my daughter a lollipop, and then Indian-wrestling with my boy."

Farmer Cummings says Joe stayed miles away from the subject of the judgeship. What he was interested in, the farmer remembers, was the farm—its livestock, poultry, and crops. "He wanted to know if I'd let him milk a cow; said he wanted to keep his hand in. He milked good." But what nearly floored Farmer Cummings was a remark McCarthy dropped out of a clear blue sky. "Say, Bill," McCarthy said, "how's that sick mare of yours? Any better?"

The pair went out to the barn to examine the animal. "He treated that mare like his own flesh and blood," Farmer Cummings says.

The next week, Farmer Cummings got a letter from the young candidate, outlining all the various ways to cure sick horses, and wishing all good luck to Farmer Cummings, his family, his dog, his crops, and his livestock.

"Did I vote for him?" Cummings says. "Sure, I voted for him. Wouldn't you, after that?"

Before the election, McCarthy was probably the only citizen of the north country who thought he would be the next circuit judge. The others felt that nothing could upturn the faithful and conscientious Werner. Feeling for Werner was best summed up in an Appleton *Post-Crescent* editorial of March 31, 1939:

"Concerning Judge Werner, who has lived in this community so long, words of praise would be mere surplusage. But a reminder to the voter that in Judge Werner this judicial district has a judge of unassailable integrity is material to the election The people of this county should hardly be in a mood to dispense with the services of one who has proven so dependable for so long."

But it was in Judge Werner's long career that young Joe McCarthy found the chink in the old man's armor. He began hammering. In his campaign speeches, he carelessly referred to "my 73-year-old opponent" (Werner was 66). He compared Werner to "the nine old men of the Supreme Court," thus twanging a national chord that was in harmony with the times.

HAPPILY for McCarthy, Werner fell into the age trap. He began devoting half his speeches to justifications for elderly persons, and the papers carried his rambling descriptions of himself as a man "old only in years". When McCarthy finally succeeded in getting Werner hot under the collar, the elderly jurist demanded a public retraction on the age issue. But Joe, instead, seized on the opportunity to run an ad on the general subject under the heading "WHAT ABOUT THIS AGE QUESTION?" In the text, he slipped in this telling blow: "I further pointed out that my only reason for calling attention to the number of years he had served and to his age was to suggest that after he had served over 35 years in public office, at a total income of $170,000.00 to $200,000.00, it might be well for him to retire."

McCarthy had totalled up Judge Werner's lifetime public income, thrown in a few thousand extra, and presented it as the impressive sum of "$170,000.00 to $200,000.00." Simple arithmetic would have shown that Judge Werner, even by McCarthy's mathematics, had made only an average lawyer's salary in the employ of the people—$4,800 to $5,700 a year. But McCarthy knew that few north-country folk would think their way through this simple problem, and the result would be a characterization of Judge Werner as one who had slopped through life at the public trough.

The results were devastating. Judge Werner, regarded as a "shoo-in" by the political experts, polled 11,154 votes. McCarthy won handily with 15,160. At the age of thirty, three years out of law school, green, raw, and ambitious, Joe McCarthy had pulled Wisconsin's political upset of the year.

This is the second of nine excerpts from the sensational biography "McCarthy—The Man, The Senator, The 'Ism'", written by Jack Anderson and Ronald W. May who spent more than a year gathering material for the book published by S. J. Reginald Saunders (pp. 431, $4.95). The third instalment will appear in next week's issue.

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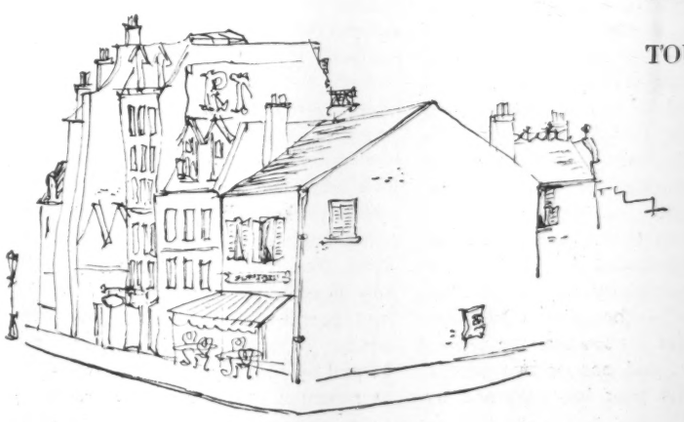

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Books

From the World of the Manichees

By Robertson Davies

NOTHING IS EASIER than to form an unjust estimate of a book by a foreign author which one has read in translation. The temptation is to praise extravagantly, or to condemn flatly. But how far is a critic justified in offering more than a tentative opinion of a foreign book? He can judge its form and its story, but of the vision of life which lies behind it, and of the nuances of the author's style he can know very little, and it is upon these things that many important judgments must be made. I have just finished reading two books translated from modern Greek; the first is *Christ Recrucified* by Nikos Kazantzakis, and the other is *Pope Joan* by Emmanuel Royidis. I can honestly say that I would not have cared to miss either of them, but I cannot pretend that my opinion, beyond that point, is of much use to anyone. However, I want to call them to your attention, for they are both out of the line of ordinary novels.

JACKET illustration of "Pope Joan" by Emmanuel Royidis.

Kazantzakis first came to the attention of readers of English with the appearance of *Zorba the Greek,* a novel on an impressive scale, written with gusto, about one of those tough, courageous mountaineers of whom we heard many tales during the Second World War. To novel readers who had become weary of the minute dissections of complex but rather feeble Englishmen and Americans, which form the material of so many modern novels, it was deeply refreshing, for Zorba was cast in the heroic mould. *Christ Recrucified* is an even more ambitious work, for it tells the story of Christ's Passion in terms of a dispute in a Greek village, during the last days of Turkish domination.

Briefly, the story is this: the village of Lycovrissi is dominated by a Turkish Agha, but its subsidiary rulers are the village "notables"—the pope (Orthodox priest), the village landowner, the miser, the schoolmaster, and one or two others. They are a pretty poor lot, governed by superstition, greed, lust and pride. The time is approaching when their simple Passion Play is to be presented, and the notables allot the parts chiefly on a basis of personal appearance. Thus Manolios, a handsome shepherd, is cast as Christ; Michelis, too stout for Christ, is cast as the Beloved Apostle; a pedlar is cast as Peter, because he has the right sort of head; a widow of loose morals is cast as Mary Magdalene; a man so unfortunate as to have a red beard and a bad temper is cast as Judas. But these simple souls take the play very seriously and try to live within the framework of their characters, so that Manolios deserts his affianced bride and strives toward sainthood, and the wretched Panayotaros, maddened by cries of "Judas", sinks from ruffianism into real villainy.

To the village come refugees from Turkish oppression, led by their Pope Fotis. They beg for help, and are denied. They settle on a nearby mountain, and the actors from the Passion Play join them and espouse their cause. At last there is a bloody riot, Manolis is killed in the church on the very eve of Christmas, and the suffering wanderers move on.

A powerful theme? Yes, but think for a moment. When an author takes a Biblical story and re-works it in a modern setting, with Biblical parallels popping up at intervals, is he playing fair with his readers? He takes figures and incidents that we already believe to be sacred, and he turns our feeling of reverence to his own use. We can never fully determine how much we are moved by his art, and how much by the echoes that he, all too easily, evokes. Cheap success in this field is not uncommon, and such books as *The Robe, Ben Hur, Quo Vadis* and their like play directly upon the wish of many devout people that the Bible had been less austere in style and had been, in fact, written by some confectioner-novelist, with its principal characters made recognizably

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Kazantzakis is a powerful writer, and nothing about his book is cheap, but he cannot escape this criticism. His characters are all black or all white. His Pope Grigoris has not one redeeming feature; his Pope Fotis is a militant saint. His Turkish Agha, perpetually drunk and perpetually fondling his catamite, is no parallel to Pontius Pilate, except in the mind of a caricaturist. His Manolios is no equivalent of Christ, for he has no wisdom, and is rather a prig. Because he has great energy as a writer, and as a describer of violent incident, Kazantzakis engages us deeply in his story, but essentially it is a story of savages and lunatics, rather than a story of saints and sinners.

Eastern Orthodox Christianity, with its insistence upon a perpetual and well-matched war between God and the Devil, may have shaped this book. The bad characters are all doing the Devil's work, and the good ones are all in the service of a God who seems disinclined to help them in any way. Manichaeism is not unknown in our Western novels, but it never reaches this height. However, the book tells us much about the Greek people, their violence of emotion and their suffering. It grips us very strongly, sometimes, as we read, but we are left with a feeling that, as in the plays of Tennessee Williams, our feelings have been outraged and our pity stirred simply for the sensation that this emotional activity brings, and not for any enlightenment that may result. We have been assailed by pity and terror, but the purgative effect of those emotions has not been forthcoming.

The second book, *Pope Joan,* is the work of an author who died in 1904, and who was excommunicated from the Orthodox Church for writing it. Banned in Greece from its appearance in 1886 until 1920, his book was translated into many languages, and twice into English before now. It is a history in Rabelaisian style, of that Pope John VIII who was reputed to have sat on the throne of Peter in 855, until he bore a child and was exposed as a woman. Royidis, who was no trivial scholar, asserted flatly that Joan was more than a legend, and argued cogently to that effect. But his book does not claim to be history at every point: it is a riotous, scholarly exploitation of a mediaeval legend. A modern Greek critic, George Katsimbalis, calls it "a typical scamp of a book, a Greek book, full of good fun, bad taste, laughter and irreverence".

I have called the book Rabelaisian, but I hope that no one who knows of Rabelais only as a writer of stories with some dirty words in them will buy it, expecting a good chop-licking evening of obscenities. The book is not indecent, any more than Rabelais is indecent, if you read it all, and look for its meaning. Religion, like

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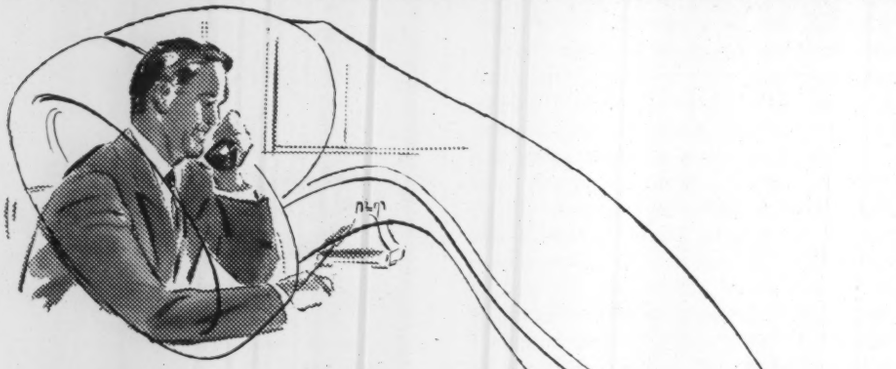

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all great forces, provokes opposition, and some of this opposition is bound to express itself in uproarious fun, for such fun is the antithesis of religion. It is a queer fact about the major faiths of mankind that, while some of them offer a kind of sanctified joy to their initiates, none of them offers great and cleansing laughter. They are unassailably solemn, and because of this very fact they are incomplete as vessels for the reception of the full spirit of man. We must laugh, and we are likely to laugh at the institutions which most set laughter at naught—religions and governments.

Royidis's book is a great burst of laughter at the solemnity—not of faith or goodness—but of pomposity, mendacity, false scholarship and arbitrary authority. Both Pope Grigoris and Pope Fotis—the evil and good priests of Kazantzakis's book—would have loathed Royidis and his *Pope Joan,* for neither their evil nor their good provides any place for this wonderful outburst of mankind's invincible gaiety. In the Manichaean struggle between Darkness and Light, Royidis is all Light. Thus we may accept this book, as well as the thunderings of Kazantzakis, as evidence of the vigor and breadth and persistent dualism of modern Greek literature.

CHRIST RECRUCIFIED—by Nikos Kazantzakis—pp. 470—*British Books*—$3.50.

POPE JOAN—by Emmanuel Royidis, translated by Lawrence Durrell—pp. 164 and a portrait—*Verschoyle*—$2.50.

•

Romantic Matter

Has ever man with all his art
Found out a cure for melancholy?
Have the poets spilling bile,
Eliot in the newest style,
Shakespeare, Donne, or Shelley,
Found a balm to ease the heart?

None, none; you must wring your palms
And turn their pages in despair
To see how each one rolled his eyes
Without the hope of living twice,
Roamed the night and tore his hair
For beauty dying in his arms.

Not one has found a cure for pain
Eternal as the stunted hills.
None has saved the springs of joy
From running arid in July
Or frigid under winter's chills.
Nothing that is can long remain.

Wherefore we must mourn and weep
That old despair is with us still,
And will be, like an ageless Monday;
So sip religion with your brandy
And drink down Beauty for a pill—
Until these wear off, death will keep.

LOUIS DUDEK

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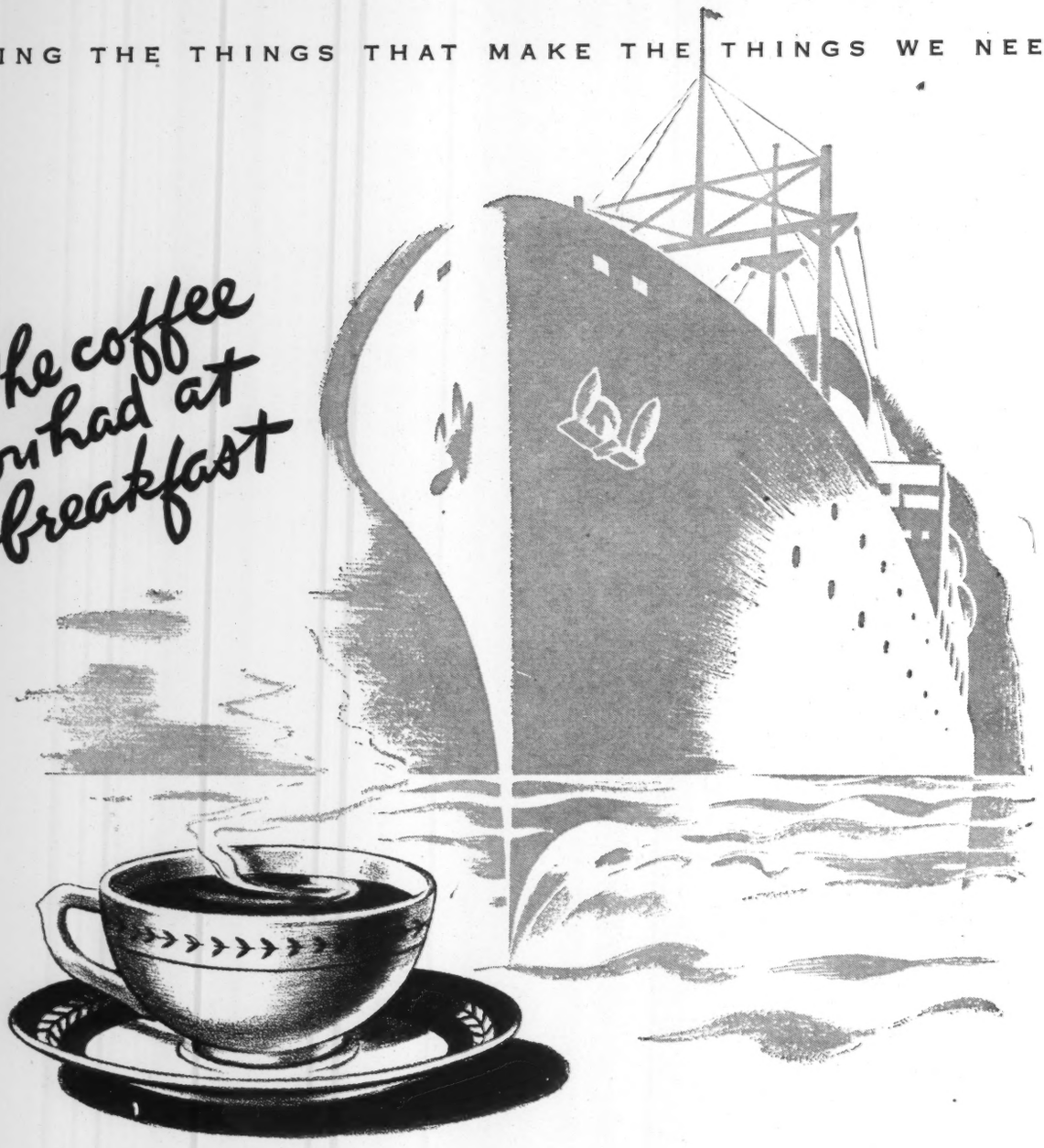

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Films

Comic-Strip Mural

By Mary Lowrey Ross

IF YOU GO TO SEE *Prince Valiant* it might be a good idea to take a small child along. In fact, the smaller the child the better. The dialogue and story of this comic-strip derivative are comfortably on the level of the six-year-old intelligence and your guest will probably enjoy every minute of the new CinemaScopic wonder. You may even get a laugh or two yourself out of the comic inventions of the piece, which are rich but unintentional.

Having bought *Prince Valiant* from its comic-strip originator, Harold Foster, the studio sent Director Henry Hathaway to England to line up shots of ancient castles. Meanwhile, Dudley Nichols was busy wresting some sort of continuity from material without form and void. Artist Foster was engaged in drawing up thousands of preliminary sketches, and a notable cast was at work, with what misgivings nobody knows, on lines that sounded like the invention of a desperate screen author fortified by a bottle. What finally emerged from all this activity was a gigantic comic-strip grafted on the Arthurian legend. The story is foolish beyond words. The dialogue barely rises to the comic-strip level, ("He crowned me with a rock," grunts Sir Gawaine at one point; "Whatta life! He broke my heart," mourns blonde Alita at another.) The sets look like gaudy nursery-book illustrations blown up to mural size. It cost three million dollars.

The story, such as it is, has to do with the adventures of a Viking prince who flees to England when the family throne in Scandia is usurped. Eventually he arrives at Camelot, where he becomes squire to Sir Gawaine. The Vikings turn up on a kidnapping expedition and Valiant, who is as simple-minded as he is fearless-hearted, sets out alone to capture them. He is captured himself, along with the pretty Alita and carried back to Scandia where he leads a palace revolution, re-establishes the dynasty, then hustles back to England to kill the villain (James Mason) and marry Alita.

Prince Valiant is played by Robert Wagner, who performs throughout like a comic-strip character rather carelessly animated. Janet Leigh, cast as Alita, wears a blonde wig arranged in a retractable pigtail, which is sometimes two feet and sometimes a yard long. She looks very attractive, however, particularly when she turns up at the Camelot jousting tournament, wearing an azure-blue gown and a two-skin fitch neckpiece. There is noth-

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ing whatever to be said for the performances of James Mason, Brian Aherne, Sterling Hayden and Barry Jones, but Victor McLaglen, as a fierce Viking, gets some fine comic effects and so does former heavyweight Primo Carnera. All the Vikings are very funny, particularly when they plunge about in their fur-skirts and Viking horns, searching the undergrowth for Prince Valiant and looking as harmless as cows in a raspberry patch.

Prince Valiant seems to prove that Hollywood is now operating successfully on a principle that reverses the law of diminishing returns. If a picture is big enough, the returns will take care of themselves and if it is both very big and very bad, the profits may be expected to rise stupendously. It must be admitted that there is something almost endearing about the large-scale infantilism of *Prince Valiant*.

In *The Miami Story* and *Forbidden* we have two gangster films, both publicized, erroneously, as sensational. They are merely exercises in violence and both stick as closely as possible to the level of the obvious. The least one should expect of the sensational is that it should create some sensation.

Forbidden stars Joanne Dru and Tony Curtis and there is also a Chinese pianist who quotes Schopenhauer, and plays "You Belong to Me" so that it sounds like treacle dripping off a spoon. I found it impossible to get interested in any of them. *The Miami Story* turns in a report on a gangster racket centred in Miami and presided over by Luther Adler. It is loud, wicked and dull.

The Love Lottery presents David Niven as a famous film star who gets involved so deeply at the roulette table that he is obliged to set himself up as a sort of international sweepstake to the film fans of the world. Unfortunately, it takes at least half of the running-time to wrestle Actor Niven into this peculiar situation and most of the footage in this section is given up to the film fans' day-dreams of their hero and the star's nightmares about the film fans. These sequences may leave you feeling as though you were having a nightmare of your own—the one about being left under the dryer.

There seemed at times to be the embryo of a comic idea under all the superproduction of *The Love Lottery*. Once in a while towards the end, it even showed signs of emerging into life, only to be smothered instantly under dream-sets that looked as though they might have been designed by a rather weak imitator of Salvador Dali. David Niven dashes with great agility through the distracted landscape of his nightmares, which can hardly be distinguished from the distraced lacunae of the plot. He shows a lot of stamina.

Chess Problem

By "Centaur"

JULIUS BREDE, our fourth of the old school, developed a form of the clearance known as square-vacating. An example by L. B. Salkind follows:

White: K on QB7; Q on Q3; R on KKt2; B on KR4; Kt on QB5; Ps on Q2, K4, KKt6 and KR3. Black: K on KB5; Rs on Q8 and KB8; B on QB1; Kt on Q1; Ps on QKt2, QB6, Q2, Q5, K3, KB6, KR3 and KR4. Mate in three.

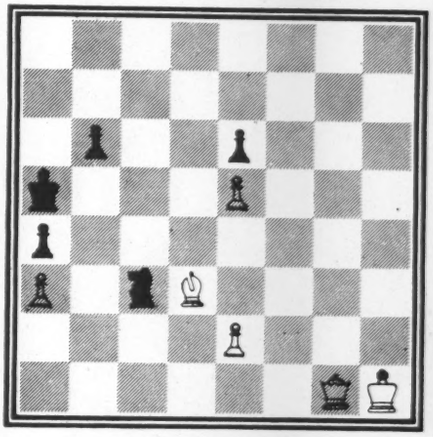
1.R-K2, threat; 2.QxQP, etc. 1.R-K2, PxP; 2.Q-B3, etc. 1.R-K2, RxP; 2.QxRch, etc. 1.R-K2, P-K4; 2.Q-K3ch, etc. 1.R-K2, K-K4; 2.Q-R6, etc. 1.R-K2, R-KR8; 2.QxBPch, etc.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 68.

Key-move 1.Kt-Kt3, threatening 2.Kt-K2 mate. If KxR; 2.R-K2 mate. If QR-B6; 2.R-K4 mate. If KR-QB6; 2.R-Q5 mate. If Rs else; 2.R-Kt4 or Q2 mate accordingly. If Kt-B6; 2.Kt-B5 mate.

A fine two-mover, with a catchy try 1.Kt-Q6, defeated by Kt-R6.

PROBLEM NO. 69, by J. Moller.



White mates in three.

Now I Ask You!

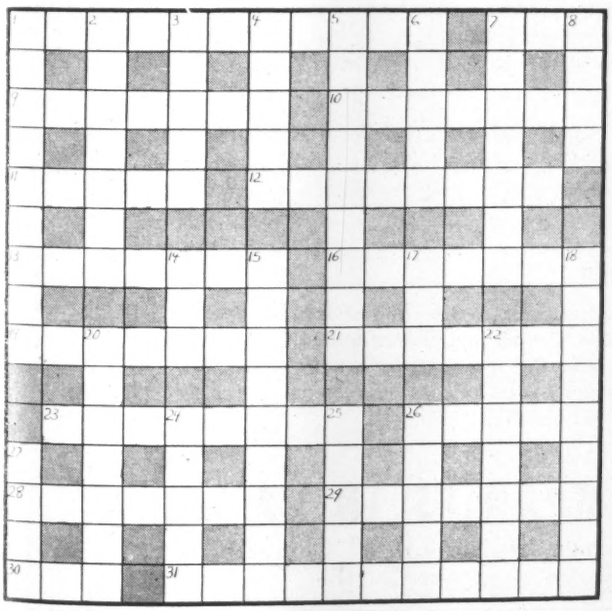
By Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Defenses for what occurs when baby's fed. (11)
7. Clean but backward dog. (3)
9. Mad at an awfully hard answer? (7)
10. The scene was, when the owl and pussy-cat danced hand-in-hand. (7)
11. Heartless simpleton! (5)
12. 26 across. Lovesick? All he needs is a change, where sex is concerned. (8, 5)
13. "Would God I had died for thee". (7)
16. For his deputy the sheriff gets bail instead of hers. (7)
19. Uncle changed when the Royal Academy turned against him. (7)
21. Wolsey, in his age, was left naked to his. (7)
23. Child like? They were in Spain. (8)
26. See 12.
28. A whale of a meal? On the contrary! (7)
29. This presents, from the front, a riotous appearance. (7)
30. Can she, with 29 a part of it? (3)
31. Distant rarefied wind makes the petticoat hoop out. (11)

DOWN

1. A lover of his craft? (9)
2. The period sums up the letters of a Dutch monk. (7)
3. Saint Mark? (5)
4. She sweeps through the air, no doubt. (5)
5. Able to shift for itself, when not definitely set in its ways? (9)
6. Indulge the head of 15. (5)
7. He closed a Testament which wasn't new. (7)
8. One will do it up with the foot, my dears! (4)
14. Turns up in the 18, no doubt. (3)
15. Those she had ruled cried, "The Queen is dead. Long live Elizabeth." (4, 5)
17. It just goes to show that all nice guys are not warm hearted. (3)
18. No doubt the scales account for part of the net profits made here. (4, 5)
20. Put on a different act at an orchestral and choral concert? (7)
22. Country of play suggested by January 6. (7)
24. Reserved for a fool. (5)
25. He sounds even more than slow the lazy thing! (5)
26. One who has is probably fed up! (5)
27. You may find the key to this is minor, but never major. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1, 23. World Series
4. Bat
6. Balls
9. Redcaps
10. Nullity
11. Gala
12. Bandwagon
14. Outfield
15. Using
19. See 7
21. Jocosely
25. Earphones
27. Toad
29. Imagine
30. Matilda
31. Score
32. Tar
33. Pitch

DOWN

1, 13. Wart-hog
2. Redraft
3. Dramatist
4. Baseball
5. Tuning
6. Below
7, 19. Lying in state
8. Spying
13. See 1 down
16. Shortstop
17. Gossamer
18, 28. Eyewash
20. Tornado
22. Epaulet
23. See 1 across
24. Invest
26. Heine
28. See 18

(317)

DAMP BASEMENT?

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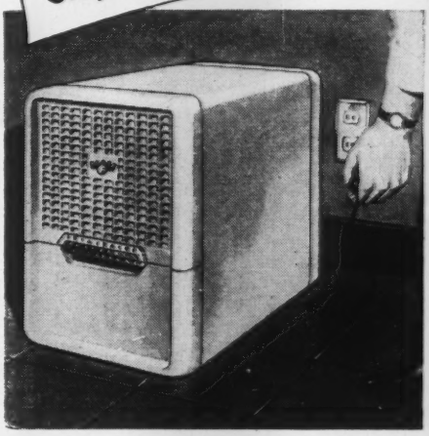

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Sports

Winning Margin

By Jim Coleman

AS THE FIELD for the 95th consecutive running of The Queen's Plate goes to the post at Woodbine Saturday afternoon, a weather-beaten but very smart old codger named Doc Ronald will watch the horses leave the paddock. The Doc resembles a caricature to end all caricatures of gypsy-horsemen. He has a crumpled face and his eyes snap like a turtle's from behind thick spectacles. He carries a cane; he wears a long brown top-coat on all but the very hottest days and he chews tobacco. He spits with authority.

This smart old codger no longer trains horses. He stumps around the Woodbine paddock with his cane, looks the horses in the eye and, when the horses wink at him, he crowds into the pari-mutuel wickets and makes a small wager. No wink—no wager.

I don't know how long The Doc has been around the race tracks. Probably, he has been around just about as long as Clocker Tom Bird, who is celebrating his 60th year at Woodbine this week. I have known The Doc for 25 years and I have heard the thoroughly scurrilous story of how he acquired his nickname. Turf his-

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54R-1

torians insist that he has no connection with the medical or dental professions; indeed, they scoff at the suggestion that he holds any degree in the veterinary sciences.

However, in the old days around the Canadian prairie racing circuit, the horsemen were given to roistering of nights and, in the mornings, they suffered from acute thirst. The Doc, a humane man, dedicated himself to assuaging this mass thirst. Each morning, he would arrive at the track, carrying his healing medications in a black bag.

His appearance with his black bag would cause the thirsty horsemen to cry out in glad unison: "Here comes The Doctor, now!"

As I inferred, I am unwilling to believe this libel on my old friend. Whenever I asked him to cure my thirst in those days, he gave me a nickel to buy a bottle of pop.

I am prepared to place my right hand over my heart, though, and testify concerning the circumstances under which The Doc won the first running of the Canadian Derby at Winnipeg in 1930. If the events didn't occur exactly as I record them here, may I never again bet a successful six-horse parlay.

The Doc purchased a colt named Jack Whittier from Jim Speers for $500. The colt was eligible for the Canadian Derby (it was called the Manitoba Derby then), but he didn't show anything to recommend him until one morning at Edmonton when Ronald put Red Pollard in the saddle and told Red to let him ramble. That's the same Red Pollard who became famous as the rider of Seabiscuit.

When Red dismounted, he took The Doc into the tackroom and asked: "Where did you get this flying-machine?"

"I'll tell you what we'll do, son," replied Doc. "We'll take this colt to Regina and we'll win a bet and then we'll take him to Winnipeg for The Derby. You can't make less than 112 pounds and, even after we win at Regina, we'll only have to carry 112 in The Derby."

They won the bet at Regina, just to pay expenses, and then they moved to Winnipeg to prepare for The Derby.

The villain of the piece was Asah "Cougar" Smith who arrived in Winnipeg from Vancouver with a colt named Prince Goldstream. The Prince was a son of the mare, Bees Wing, which, according to Asah, had accounted for three cougars by kicking them to death when they invaded her stall on Vancouver Island.

Asah wanted Red Pollard to ride Prince Goldstream in The Derby and he embarked upon a campaign to secure the jockey's services. He wined Pollard and he dined Pollard and, between bites and libations, he insisted that Red would be extremely foolish to ride any horse except Prince Goldstream. In a profligate gesture, he offered Pollard $500. So, the day before the race, Pollard came to The Doc and asked to be freed from any verbal obligation to ride Jack Whittier.

The Doc was stuck. There were 13 entries in the race and all the jockeys of any importance had accepted mounts. He brightened momentarily when Dwight Hurlburt walked past his barn. Hurlburt was a good rider who had just checked in from Butte, where he had gone broke.

The Doc's elation was short-lived. Hurlburt told him that, only a few minutes earlier, he had agreed to ride Somer's Gold in The Derby for Andy Robinson.

The Doc looked at the entries and spat authoritatively. Somer's Gold was carrying only 107 pounds. Hurlburt's riding weight was 110 pounds. Under the racing rules, a horse cannot carry more than 5 pounds over the assigned weight. "Come here, son," The Doc said to Hurlburt and they went into whispered consultation.

The day of the race, The Doc took Hurlburt downtown in the morning. They entered a restaurant and The Doc took charge. The table was loaded with food and Hurlburt ate while The Doc encouraged him. Under ordinary circumstances, a jockey would give his right leg to be able to eat like other men. After two steaks, fried potatoes and numerous side-dishes, Hurlburt was groaning in protest.

"Just one more steak," The Doc coaxed. Hurlburt attacked the steak gamely. His eyes were bugging but The Doc urged him to greater efforts. Finally, The Doc had to help him out of the chair. On the way back to the track, The Doc thoughtfully purchased a tin of bicarbonate of soda.

When the jocks weighed in that afternoon, the glassy-eyed Hurlburt hit 113 pounds. Obviously, he couldn't ride Somer's Gold in The Derby.

Like a good samaritan, The Doc went to the custodian of the jockeys' room, and said: "I hear that Hurlburt can't make the weight on Somer's Gold. The poor boy is broke and I am just fool enough to give him a mount in the race. He can ride Jack Whittier for me although the horse will have to carry 113 pounds instead of 112. This is a severe handicap, but I am willing to make a small sacrifice."

You can look it up. Jack Whittier won The Canadian Derby, carrying 113 pounds. Prince Goldstream, with the frustrated Red Pollard in the saddle finished second. The over-stuffed Hurlburt had an attack of hiccoughs and, every time he hiccoughed, Jack Whittier ran faster.

As they posed for pictures, The Doc turned to his jockey and said: "We can afford to be generous in our hour of victory. We will be kind to Asah Smith and Red Pollard. As soon as you change your clothes, we'll go downtown and we'll all have a big dinner—at my expense."

Jockey Hurlburt turned white, put his hand over his mouth and ran for the nearest exit.

Business

Atomic Fission Holds Key To Host of New Products

By W. P. SNEAD

ATOMIC POWER, at present, can only be developed from the 0.7 per cent of pure uranium that has a mass, or atomic weight, of 235—that is, is composed of atoms that are 235 times the weight of an atom of hydrogen. The splitting of these atoms in a nuclear reactor will not only produce usable heat, but also convert part of the 99.3 per cent of the uranium with a mass of 238 into another element, plutonium, of mass 239, which is also fissionable and can be used as a secondary nuclear fuel.

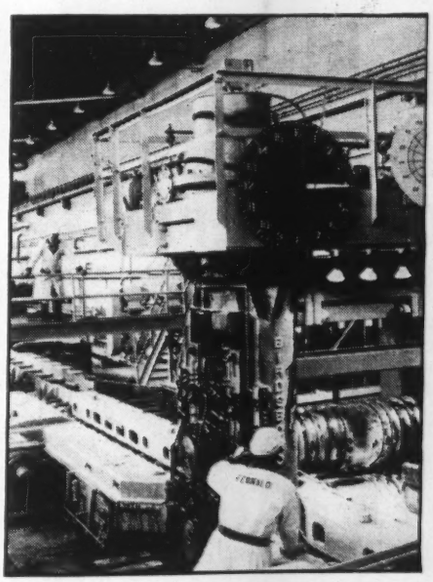
How potent the small percentage of uranium 235 is, was calculated by Dr. David A. Keys, of the National Research Council of Canada, in a recent address. He computed that one pound of uranium 235 releases energy equivalent to that obtained from burning 1300 tons of coal, and the complete fission of 2.75 tons of it would release as much energy as the total Hydro - Electric power developed in Canada in 1953. This amount of 235 would be contained in 400 tons of the metal.

It is the reactor, or atomic pile, that makes possible commercial usage, as differentiated from the uncontrolled reaction of an atomic bomb.

There are different types of reactors. The first type is used for the making of plutonium, with heat as a mere by-product. A power pile is operated on the reverse basis, with heat as the primary purpose. The third type is called a breeder reactor which, while producing heat, also produces more fuel than is consumed. This is accomplished by using plutonium and uranium together as the core of the pile.

The chemical and metallurgical processes required to obtain the pure uranium metal for these piles are possibly the most involved and drawn out of any yet devised by man. In one process the crude uranium oxide is reduced to a gas, uranium hexafluoride. This gas is then pumped through an intricate series of chambers separated by membranes with holes of such minute size that they delay the heavier 238 atoms sufficiently to allow the lighter 235 atoms to be concentrated gradually.

The other method, which starts with the dissolving of uranium oxide in nitric acid, ends with the casting of ingots of the metal. While the dimensions of the ingots and of the bars that are eventually placed in the reactors are secret, an idea of their size can be obtained from the size of the rolling mill at the United States Atomic Energy Commission's plant at Fernald, Ohio, used to roll them down to the size required. This mill, built by the Birdsboro Steel Foundry and Machine Company, is in steady, high volume production.



THIS PRIMARY MILL, followed by a continuous finishing mill, is used to roll uranium into bars for further fabrication into slugs or rods used in nuclear reactors.

That commercial power is obtainable from the atom is demonstrated by the Atomic Power Plant of the U.S. Submarine *Nautilus*. In the United States such major companies as General Electric and Westinghouse are building full - scale atomic power plants that are expected to be able to compete successfully with conventional power plants within five to ten years.

In Britain, where research has been concentrated on power development, two full-size atomic power stations will be built.

Because of the vast scope of the research that is being applied to the development of atomic energy, the whole series of problems ranging from the processing of the crude ore through all the multiple stages of processing the metal, and finally producing power from it, will likely be solved with much greater speed than any comparable project in history.

WE IN CANADA are fortunate in having great stores of uranium. While much attention has been paid to the few rich discoveries made at Great Bear Lake and at Beaverlodge, it is evident, even now in this Model T stage of atomic development, that low cost processes must be developed to extract the maximum of uranium from the enormous tonnages available in such areas as the Algoma-Blind River sections of Ontario, where uranium ores were laid down along the shores of a vast pre-historic bay and other fields that have yet to be located, if we are to participate fully in the atomic age.

Major companies interested in this area are conducting considerable experiments and developing new processes in laboratory and pilot plant facilities provided in Ottawa. Other research groups throughout the world are engaged in similar projects, but the barriers of secrecy raised by the various governments are an obstruction in the exchange of information that would be of mutual aid to progress.

But this period at the beginning of the atomic age is not producing only weapons and power. It is also producing the keys to many doors that research scientists have been seeking to unlock. They have discovered, for example, that the squeeze-bottle plastic, Polyethylene, when exposed to radiation, changes its characteristics considerably. Previously it would melt in hot water; after exposure to radiation it becomes capable of withstanding steam.

Such a transformation opens up a whole host of possibilities. New alloys, new metals, new plastics, even new foods, all come into prospect.

We stand on the threshold of an age where impossibilities will ultimately become possible — perhaps even the possibility of learning, through the hydrogen bomb, the sun's secret of producing infinite energy.

(This is the second of two articles.)

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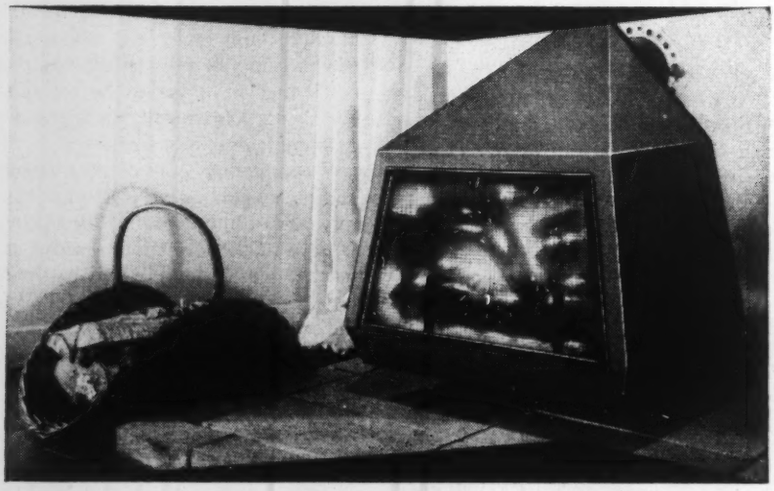

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Insurance

Cheaper Rates?

By William Sclater

IN VIEW OF the interest taken by many members of the general public in the claims of members of the Saskatchewan Government that they are providing cheaper automobile insurance than is available elsewhere, an editorial published recently in the *Regina Leader-Post*, which refutes these claims with hard facts, is of more than passing interest.

It points out that those pressing this contention do so with figures that include rates in metropolitan areas in other provinces, whereas the greater proportion of Saskatchewan drivers, being resident outside the four cities, would qualify for rural rates. Thus a comparison on that basis with the rural rates obtaining in Manitoba would appear to be the proper approach to this disputed claim.

We believe that not only do rural rates in Manitoba compare favorably with the Saskatchewan government rates but that the rates in the rural sections of much more populous Ontario show up quite favorably by comparison.

The *Leader-Post* quotes the Board company rates in Manitoba where a farmer or resident of a smaller urban community pays $42.25 for $50,000 and $100,000 bodily injury and $10,000 property damage, $50 deductible collision and full plate-glass and comprehensive (including fire and theft) coverage on a 1948 model in the medium-price field.

Rates are also quoted for the Saskatchewan driver of the same model. He must pay $20 for compulsory insurance plus an extra $2 for each driver's licence. To bring his coverage up to the Manitoba level he requires a $25 government package policy or similar extension coverage provided by private companies. This comes to $47, compared with the $42.25 cost in Manitoba provided by private insurance.

The Manitoba policy provides full plate-glass coverage. The Saskatchewan Government policy is subject to the $50 deductible in this category under the package policy.

It is true, as the *Leader-Post* points out, that the Manitoba coverage does not include the accident compensation feature of the Saskatchewan Government policy, but it points out that when this was provided initially the Saskatchewan scheme built up a million dollar surplus on a charge of $5 for later models and $4.50 for those of earlier vintage.

The comparison does not end there. Private company insurance in Manitoba provides for a winter storage refund of up to 45 per cent on everything except comprehensive coverage (fire and theft). There is no refund provision with respect to Saskatchewan Government insurance. The net cost in Manitoba, after winter storage refund, would be $27.85 compared with Saskatchewan's $47, a saving of almost $20 to the Manitoba motorist.

What of the much-talked about Ontario rates? They are higher than Manitoba's, of course, because of the car and population ratio. The same rural rate coverage in Ontario for a 1948 medium-priced car would amount to $53. At first sight this is $6 more than Saskatchewan, but here again the plate-glass coverage is not subject to any $50 deductible and winter storage allows for a refund of up to 45 per cent. The net price to the Ontario farmer who lays up his car in winter is much lower than the cost to the Saskatchewan farmer.

"The Saskatchewan owner of an old model car, one of the 1938 models in the medium-priced class which now are valued at approximately $200," says the *Leader-Post*, "has to pay $15 for compulsory insurance plus $2 for each driver's licence, or $17. Except for accident compensation and $10,000 and $20,000 bodily injury and $2,000 property damage ($200 deductible in Saskatchewan) he has no other coverage under the compulsory insurance. The $200 deductible wipes out the value of collision and comprehensive (including fire and theft) protection. In Manitoba, under the Board tariff, a rural resident pays $12.10 for $10,000 and $20,000 bodily injury and $2,000 property damage (not subject to a deductible) and if he wishes a winter storage refund he can reduce the cost of insurance by almost half, leaving the net cost at $6.66—approximately $10 less than the Saskatchewan driver has to pay."

The editorial also shows that the Saskatchewan driver pays $57 for government coverage on a 1953 model in the medium-price class compared with the Board rate in rural Manitoba of $49, which can be reduced to $33.80 by the winter storage refund.

In Ontario, auto underwriters cannot understand why the Saskatchewan Government is not making a handsome profit on its auto insurance scheme, even at the old rates, with all these advantages.

The *Leader-Post* editorial suggests two plausible reasons. One is that the Government scheme, as invariably happens when governments get involved in business, may be loaded up with unnecessary costs. The other is that farmers and other Saskatchewan residents outside the four major cities are paying more than they should to provide cheaper coverage for urban drivers.

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DIVIDEND NOTICES

PREFERRED STOCK—A dividend of One and Three-Quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company for the quarter ending 30th June, 1954, payable 15th July, 1954 to shareholders of record 15th June, 1954.

COMMON STOCK—A Dividend of ten cents (10¢) per share has been declared on the Common Stock of the Company for the quarter ending 30th June, 1954, payable 2nd July, 1954 to shareholders of record 4th June, 1954.

By Order of the Board,

R. D. ARCHIBALD
Secretary.

Montreal, May 19th, 1954.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A quarterly dividend of fifty cents per share has been declared payable on the 15th day of July, 1954 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of June, 1954.

Montreal,
May 26, 1954.

S. C. Scadding,
Secretary

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA SERVICE

Gold & Dross

By W. P. Snead

Royal Bank

WOULD YOU ADVISE *holding or selling Royal Bank of Canada shares? I could make a fair margin of profit selling at the present market of 46.—M. MacD., Sydney, NS.*

One of the phenomena of the present industrial market has been the steady advance of the shares of most of the Canadian chartered banks. This advance has carried prices to a point where dividend yields on many are less than can be obtained on high grade bonds.

Royal Bank shares, at the present price of 46⅜, are providing a yield that is actually less than the 3.25 per cent obtainable from the latest issue of Government bonds.

The explanation of this situation possibly lies in the recent legislation to permit the banks to enter the mortgage field of lending. It invites the conclusion that the Government will allow the banks to increase their share capital in order to provide the funds for mortgage loans without restricting the loans required by business firms.

If this line of reasoning is correct, the obvious step for the banks to increase their share capital would be to issue rights to the present stockholders for the purchase of new stock. These rights would possess a considerable value in themselves and would possibly allow shareholders to purchase new stock at a discount from the present market price. Speculation on this possibility could be the major factor behind the sharp advance in prices.

For the present, the best course of action would appear to be to hold your shares with a protective "stop loss" a point or two below the high, while waiting to see what develops.

Home Oil

A FEW MONTHS AGO *you suggested to a correspondent to hold his Home Oil stock which, at that time, showed him a loss. Does this advice still stand good for holdings of shares costing an average of 11½?—H. M. P., Victoria, BC.*

On the basis of the latest annual report, the holding of your stock is still recommended. If the total assets of $20,046,631 or the oil reserves of 23,451,589 barrels are divided by the outstanding 1,960,000 shares, one arrives at a figure well in excess of the present quotation of $8.35 per share. This figure, of course, disregards the earning capacity of the company, which for 1953 showed a net profit of $534,570 or 23 cents per share.

The oil reserves of about 12 barrels per share are the most interesting part of the long term picture for this company. Should some event, such as a cut in the price of crude, jolt the market downward to a test of the 1953 low of $6.30. it would provide a buying opportunity to increase your position. To quote an experienced oil man, "No one ever went broke buying oil reserves cheap".

Goldcrest Mines

I HAVE *2,000 shares of Goldcrest Mines bought at 27 and 43 cents per share. Shall I hold these or sell at a loss? —S. M. W., Oakville, Ont.*

At a new low of 13½ cents for 1953-54 from the high of 46, it seems worthwhile to gamble, taking a further loss against the possibility that something may be discovered on one of the numerous properties held.

As practically no news has been released by the company for quite a period, it seems about time for some spring drill-hole reports to appear. It just might stir some interest in the stock, which in that case might recover to 20.

B.C. Forest Products

WHAT DO *you think of BC Forest Products at the present price for a long hold? From the recent report I am wondering if the dividend is shaky.—S.B., Montreal.*

From the six months' report for the period ending March 31, 1954, this stock does not appear very attractive for holding for either income or possible capital gain.

With earnings down from 46.7 cents per share in the equivalent period a year ago to 27.1 cents per share, it appears that the 40 cent dividend rate will only be covered by a narrow margin.

While the company is in an excellent financial condition, with inventories of $7,398,218 well below the working capital of $12,513,249 and a funded debt of $11,507,500 in balance with it, the stability of the dividend must be questioned. According to the company, one of the reasons for the higher costs of operations was the wage increase that became effective last July. This is a factor that can only be corrected by further increases in efficiency and volume of operations.

According to Maclean Building Reports, April construction awards are holding about the same level as those prevailing

last year and a similar situation prevails in the United States. Thus it appears unlikely that the demand for lumber and allied products on this continent will increase this year. According to the Bureau of Statistics, lumber output in British Columbia was estimated at 3.8 billion feet in 1953 as compared with 3.6 billion in 1952.

The export picture does not seem as bright, for it appears the peak of the export market was passed in 1951 and demand, as indicated by weakening lumber prices, continues in a downward trend.

From this picture it appears that a switch into a high grade preferred stock is indicated if stability of income is your first consideration.

Tazin Mines

I HAVE *several hundred shares of Tazin Mines. Would you please comment as to its present status and future possibilities.—J. D. R., Yarmouth, NS.*

Tazin appears to be another faded hope from the uranium boom of early 1953. From a 1953 high of $1.10, the price cascaded down to a low of 10 cents with trading dropping to a mere 17,500 shares for the entire month of April. The cancelling in March, of the outstanding options for 600,000 shares at prices from 15 to 25 cents is perhaps the best indication of what the sponsors, who should know if anybody does, think of the prospects or hopes for the uranium claims held by the company in various areas.

Albermont Pete

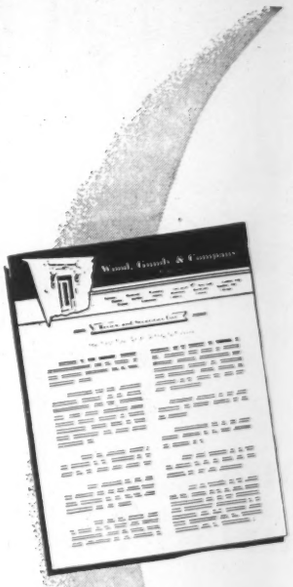
I HAVE *some shares of Albermont Petroleums, bought in 1952 at about twice the present price of $1.20. Could you give me some information on what the company is doing and what its prospects are?—H. V. L., Toronto.*

When this company was last reviewed (March 20) it was noted that the stock and debenture financing that had been accomplished earlier had placed Albermont in an exceptionally good financial condition to pursue an aggressive exploration and expansion campaign.

From recent advices it appears that the management has improved the position of the company considerably. The two per cent interest in the Liberal Oil acreage in the Sturgeon Lake area, where some good drilling results have been obtained, and the negotiations now under way to acquire a 25 per cent interest in 6 Leduc wells promise to improve the reserve position considerably.

It is reported that the company is now showing a monthly operating profit, after expenses but before interest charges, in excess of $50,000. The addition of the six Leduc wells should improve this.

From the action of the stock since last March, the chart indications that support would be available near $1.10 have been



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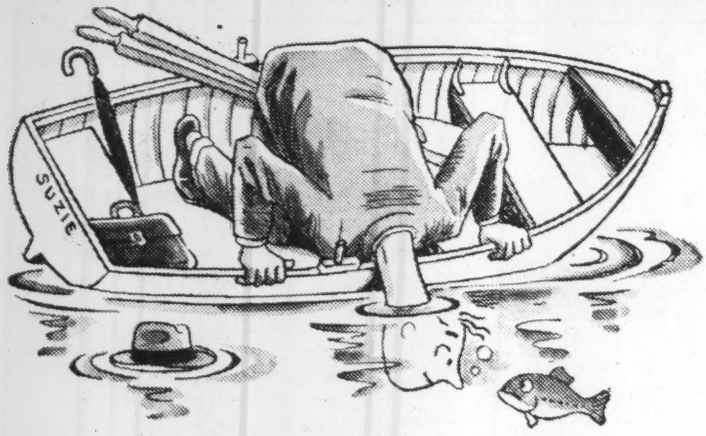

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borne out. The low point was reached in April at $1.08. The recent test of minor supply at 1.50-1.60 seems likely to be repeated with a crossing of $1.60, indicating an extension of the advance to around $1.90-2.00.

Consolidated Astoria

COULD YOU *give me any information on Consolidated Astoria? I bought it at 18 cents a share, at which time it had been climbing. Lately it has been around 6 and 7 cents.—C. M., Toronto.*

According to the annual report a limited amount of surface work was carried out on the Beaverlodge prospect, but results were not encouraging.

The company is presently inactive, with assets of stocks in other companies shown at a market value of $5,719 and current liabilities of $5,010.

In Brief

I HAVE *shares in August Porcupine Gold Mines. Are these of any value? —M. F., Hilton Beach, Ont.*

They might be—if drilling is resumed.

WOULD YOU *please advise if shares of Canadian American Oil are of any value? —A. L. M., Vancouver.*

The company is dead.

WOULD YOU *comment on Ronda Gold Mines?—P. M., Vancouver.*

Bankrupt.

COULD YOU *give me some information on Sleepy Giant Gold Mines?—H. B. O., Montreal.*

Asleep since 1948.

WHAT IS *the status of Tonawonda Mines?—E. D. R., Hamilton, Ont.*

Dormant—no property.

I WOULD *appreciate your opinion on Federal Kirkland. I bought at 22 cents. Are the shares worth keeping?—C. M., Halifax, NS.*

No.

I HOLD *shares in Consolidated Silver Banner Mines. Are these of any value?— M. M. F., Orillia, Ont.*

Not much. Company inactive since August 1952.

I AM HOLDING *500 Bethwain Oils Ltd., purchased in 1931. Are they in existence now or shall I paper the bathroom with the shares?—A. C. J., Montreal.*

Hold the paste. It's still alive.

WOULD YOU *consider Trans-Mountain Pipeline a buy at the present price of 29? —C. J. McC., Ottawa.*

Not till some earnings are in sight.

ANY HOPE *for El Toro (BC) Mines?— C. E. C., New Westminster, BC.*

That bull went to the butcher shop.

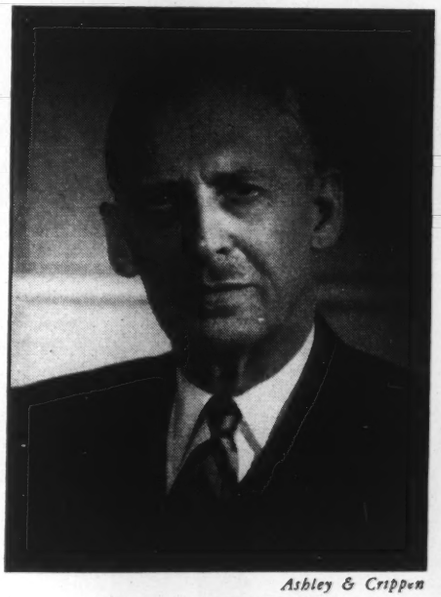
Who's Who in Business

"Something Alive And Throbbing"

By J. W. Bacque

IT IS refreshing to hear a successful businessman say that his career was influenced for the good by another man's leadership. Richard Coulton Berkinshaw, 63, president of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. of Canada, acknowledges a profound debt to a former Goodyear president, C. H. Carlisle.

"It was a very valuable experience, working for him," Mr. Berkinshaw says, "because he was an exceptionally good business man. He could see a long way ahead of the other fellow, and he had a natural understanding of the fundamental principles on which good business is conducted." This respect for the work and interests of other men is typical of Mr. Berkinshaw; the atmosphere in the head office is friendly and relaxed, although the president admits that he often feels a constraining formality being imposed on him by the nature of his executive position.



Ashley & Crippen

R. C. BERKINSHAW

Mr. Berkinshaw's academic education was varied and thorough; he attended Upper Canada College in Toronto and Upper Latimer School in London, England, before he entered Trinity College, University of Toronto. "Academic work appealed to me," he says. "I suppose everyone has a preference for certain subjects, and I liked languages, especially Latin and Greek. I became good friends with my classics master, and he was very interested in my progress." One of the results was that he was awarded the Leonard McLaughlin scholarship in English and Classics. This entailed residence at Trinity, and "I got very much more out of University than I otherwise would have done. When I graduated, I kind of drifted into law along with other students, many of whom were sons of lawyers." His early career was interrupted in 1916, when he joined the Mississauga Horse, and went to France, where he served for some time with the 124th Pioneer Battalion.

"After the war, I had started to settle down to the routine of a general law practice," he recalls, "when I happened to meet a fellow who had been in my year. His name was Barry, next to mine in the alphabetical order, so I had got to know him quite well. He was house attorney for Goodyear, and he needed some help. He asked me if I would come over. I thought about it quite a bit, then decided to go, even though my former employer thought it was a bad idea." That was in May, 1920. There was a bit of a depression in the United States then. U.S. Goodyear got into difficulties, and those difficulties were affecting the Canadian company. "I wondered if maybe I had abandoned a good possibility of a professional career for an industrial activity that wouldn't last. It just so happened that the difficulties needed a man with a legal training and approach. I was projected upward to head the legal department in 1921, and made assistant secretary, more or less to fit the general pattern." His appointment as general manager came in 1933. Twelve years later, after war work in Ottawa which brought him a CBE, he was made a vice-president, and in 1952, he became president.

The range of his activities outside the company is remarkably broad. He is a director or ranking executive in a dozen large business concerns, and he has worked with the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir, the Boy Scouts' Association and the Salvation Army. He is married, and lives in Toronto's Forest Hill Village, occasionally visiting his farm near Richmond Hill.

Reviewing his career, he comments: "I've never regretted the move I made in 1920, although there were many times when the work was hard and the way long. I have had a great sense of satisfaction in being associated with something that was alive and throbbing and producing what people wanted."

Sells Story After 2nd Writing Assignment

"I enrolled for the N.I.A. Course and after the second assignment, I sold an article to Rod and Gun. Ottawa Journal and the local paper have taken articles. I eagerly look forward to the future." — B. V. Bedore, Arnprior, Ontario, Canada.

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It is seldom that anyone becomes a writer until he (or she) has been writing for some time. That is why so many authors and writers spring up out of the newspaper business. The day-to-day necessity of writing—of gathering material about which to write—develops their talent, their insight, their background and their confidence as nothing else could.

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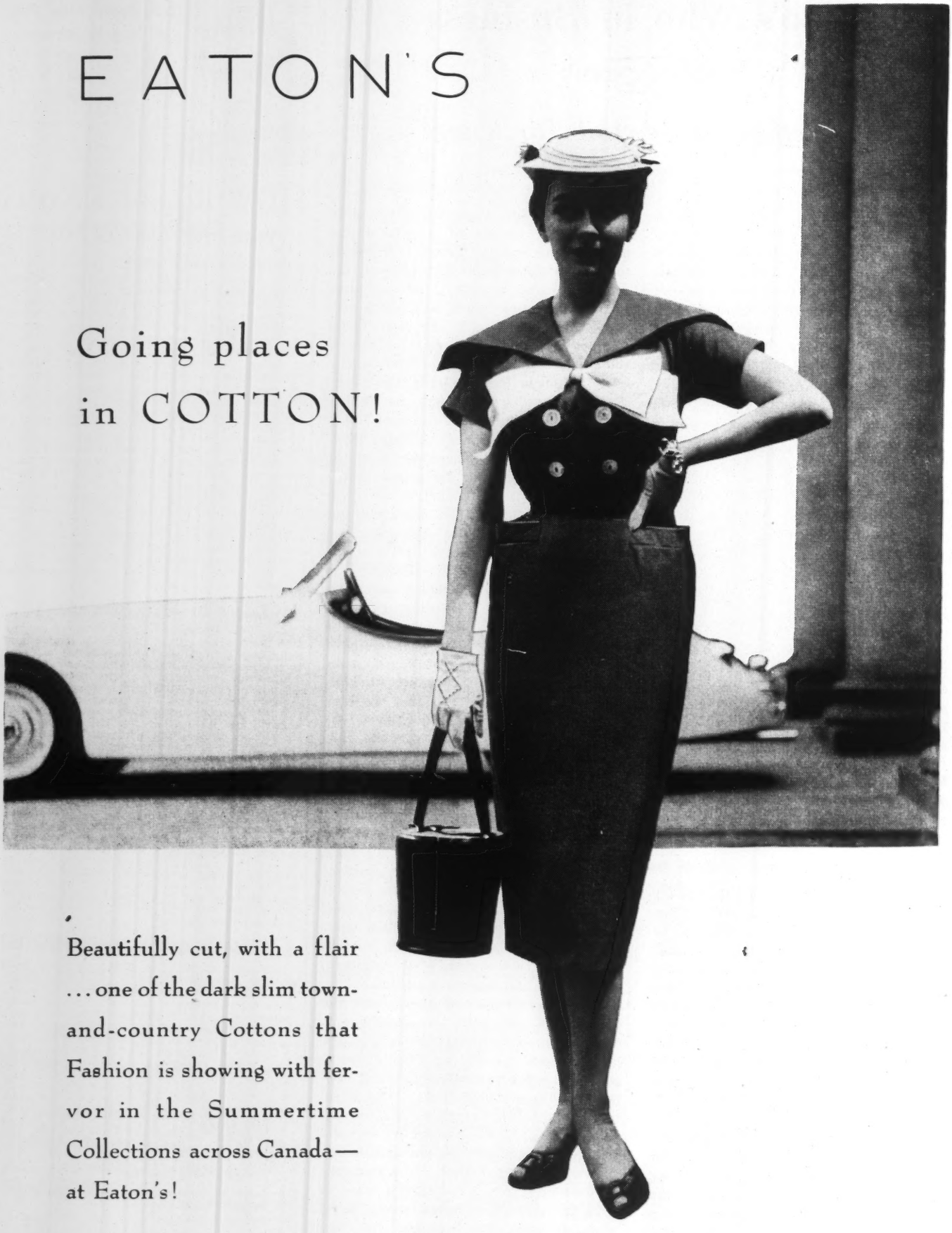

Beautifully cut, with a flair ... one of the dark slim town-and-country Cottons that Fashion is showing with fervor in the Summertime Collections across Canada—at Eaton's!

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women

SUMMER *silhouettes, from the collection that won the Second Annual Cotton Fashion Award for Harvey Berin, New York, and his designer, Karen Stark: a slim sheath with its own cropped jacket, in grey cotton tweed, and a full skirted one-piecer in black-and-white petit-check cotton gingham, with pleated hip yoke. Both have white linen accents.*

Conversation Pieces:

THE new wide-scale hat—cartwheel, platter, Merry Widow and picture—is making its seasonal appearance. It's a romantic fashion, but one best suited to the earlier romantic ages. For the kind things that the cartwheel hat does to the middle-aged face are more than sacrificed to the awful things it does to the enlarging middle-aged silhouette.

The Annual Men's Tea at Ottawa is now becoming famous. It was started in 1950 by the Reverend Terence Finlay, as a means of breaking down the tight social structure of the Capital. Progressive Conservative Leader George Drew poured, and everything went smoothly. But one is still left wondering whether tea, even strong tea, is a powerful enough solvent for the social structure of Ottawa. Did the various groups—diplomatic, political, civil service, Army, business, and so on—really break down? Or did the members who move in tight little circles in the Capital continue to move in even tighter little circles at St. John's Anglican male tea?
Some higher form of excitement is sometimes necessary. The writer remembers, for instance, a bush fire that started one summer behind a cottage on a Muskoka Island. Everybody came running, including a Mrs. Robinson, the Island's most unapproachable resident, who turned up with a three-pint tea-kettle of water to pour on the flames. The tight social structure of the island went in no time, and in the end the emergency turned into a fine social occasion. Mrs. Robinson poured.
No one is suggesting, of course, that a stronger dissolvent than tea be substituted at the St. John's Annual meeting. Or even that somebody start a basement fire to break the ice. Just wondering.

The chinchilla market, which has been languishing for fifty years, is showing signs of recovery at last. Anything, it seems, can upset a chinchilla, particularly in the breeding season—a draught, a plane overhead, even a passing thought in the mind of the handler. At this stage a dead or even an overwrought chinchilla is no use to anyone. No chinchilla breeder can feel really safe until his charge is full-grown and preferably worked into a cape or stole. There are 125 of these capes and stoles on the market this year, for the first time in half a century. If you're lucky you can send one home, for a minimum of $10,000.

Don't be alarmed if your child comes home with a tooth knocked out. Just take the tooth to the dentist, says Dr. Ralph Somers of the University of Michigan, and have him sterilize it with one of the new antibiotics and put it back. Your child and his tooth will be as good as ever. Antibiotics as a substitute for the dental drill sounds wonderful. Does Dr. Somers guarantee, however, that the new mystery drug, once it has cleaned up root-ends and fortified decayed areas, won't set up some special devilry of its own in another part of the patient? It might be an idea to stick to the drill for a while yet, if only for the blissful moment when the dentist puts it back on its hook and pushes the arm away. In the category of suffering and relief there is no substitute for that.

A Salute to Bridesmaids

THE BRIDAL PARTY at a June wedding often seems like an animated nosegay, with the bride at the heart of the piece and her maids adding color and variety. This effect is frequently heightened by the skilful use of flower arrangements, the bridesmaids' bouquets in particular giving the designer the opportunity to try some novel effects.

For example, Claire Dreier, of Eaton's Wedding Bureau, likes nothing better for a garden wedding than to have the bridesmaids carry exquisite tulle net umbrellas with flowers attached (see photograph at left) or flowers arranged in the shape of a fan. For one wedding with eight bridesmaids, she used two ropes of leis. The bridesmaids carried them like a chain, stopped short of the altar and allowed the bride to walk past them; then each moved into her place, wrapping her portion of the "rope" around her wrist.

Helen Simpson, a leading Toronto florist, has a more traditional approach to the bridal bouquet. She points out that there is usually a bridal ensemble, with the bouquets for the bridesmaids being made up of coarser flowers. She likes to follow the modern tendency of adding a little color to the bride's bouquet—pale blue or pale pink—but having vivid shades of Delight roses or carnations or the bright blue of cornflowers in the attendants' bouquets. She feels that uniformity of shape in the flower arrangements is to be desired for the prosaic reason that so many photographs are taken at the modern wedding and the similarity of style makes a more pleasing picture. If the bride does not want to be a conformist, however, Miss Simpson suggests a bouquet for her and baskets of flowers for the bridesmaids.

THE BRIDESMAIDS CARRIED: *above, for a tall statuesque bridesmaid, wearing turquoise blue, a bouquet of large variegated parrot tulips, apricot carnations, dark Croton leaves and beige Hawaiian tua leaves; at right, for a petite, demure bridesmaid, in pastel pink, a pink tulle umbrella with clusters of lilies of the valley and spray orchids. The bouquet arrangements are by florist Helen Simpson, of Toronto.*

Photos: Ashley & Crippen

THE BRIDESMAID WORE: *a garden-wedding frock of silk organza in petal pink, with a rustling taffeta petticoat under the full waltz-length skirt. This length is more popular this year than the previous ankle length. The new emphasis on the old Bertha-type collar gives a modest covered-shoulder look. The hat is a waffle brim canopy of white lace over pink straw. The gown is from the import collection in Simpson's St. Regis Room, Toronto.*

Photo: Everett Roseborough

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Letters

Wages and Culture

YOU HAVE been, in the Front Page, very carefully nurturing the idea that high wages are to blame for all of this country's economic ailments. It is either ignorance or deliberate misrepresentation. The fact of the matter is that the worker is paid only a fraction of the value of what he produces. In Europe this enables goods to be produced at low cost — at the expense of the worker. Would you have the standard of Canadian work brought down to that level? Of course not. The logical step, then, is to bar from the Canadian market all goods produced by countries with a lower standard of living than ours. . . .

Windsor, Ont. G. B. DESAULNIERS

I HAVE BEEN waiting for you to point out that Canadian union leaders, who can be so vociferous in their claims that Canadian culture is threatened by importations from the United States, have been remarkably silent about the way a squabble between two unions in the U.S. threatens entertainment, much of it cultural, throughout Eastern Canada. Actually, of course, Canadian culture is in no danger, but Canadian labor has been virtually handed over to union dictators in the United States. . . .

Montreal GERARD BELANGER

Huxley and Canada

FEW PEOPLE would wish to question Dr. John A. Irving's contention that Canada suffered a great loss when, in 1853, Thomas Henry Huxley failed to win the appointment to the Chair of Natural History at the University of Toronto. . . . The suggestion, however, that Huxley "might have enabled us to resist the pseudo-progressivism of the professional educators", or might have made "Hilda Neatby's damning indictment of Canadian Education" unnecessary is quite unwarranted. . . . Huxley would have stood shoulder to shoulder with Dewey in his emphasis on *man* as the end-product of education and on human behavior as the primary concern of education. . . .

"Facts" are still considered important in Canadian High Schools but the problem is to know what facts to emphasize in a changing world. We can at least be sure that were he alive today Huxley would have a more sympathetic and more scientific approach to this problem than Dr. Neatby has evinced.

Edmonton R. V. CLARK

Of Many Things

. . . ANOTHER opinion on old age pensions. What happened to old people before some far-sighted politician got the idea of pensioning them off? They were looked after by their progeny, or they looked after themselves. Now we have been sold the idea that children have no responsibility towards their aging parents, who will be looked after by the all-powerful state with money taken from the more industrious and more provident members of the community. . . . There were some good things about the old days.

Moncton, NB HAROLD TILLSON

THE ATROCIOUS conduct of a mob gathered outside a jail in Cornwall, Ontario, while a man inside was being put to death, by itself is argument enough to convince any civilized person that the death penalty must be abolished in Canada. Hanging apparently is a grisly joke rather than an awful warning to hundreds of mentally and spiritually deficient people — the very people from among whom desperate criminals and murderers could be expected to come. . .

Winnipeg MARIAN CARTWRIGHT

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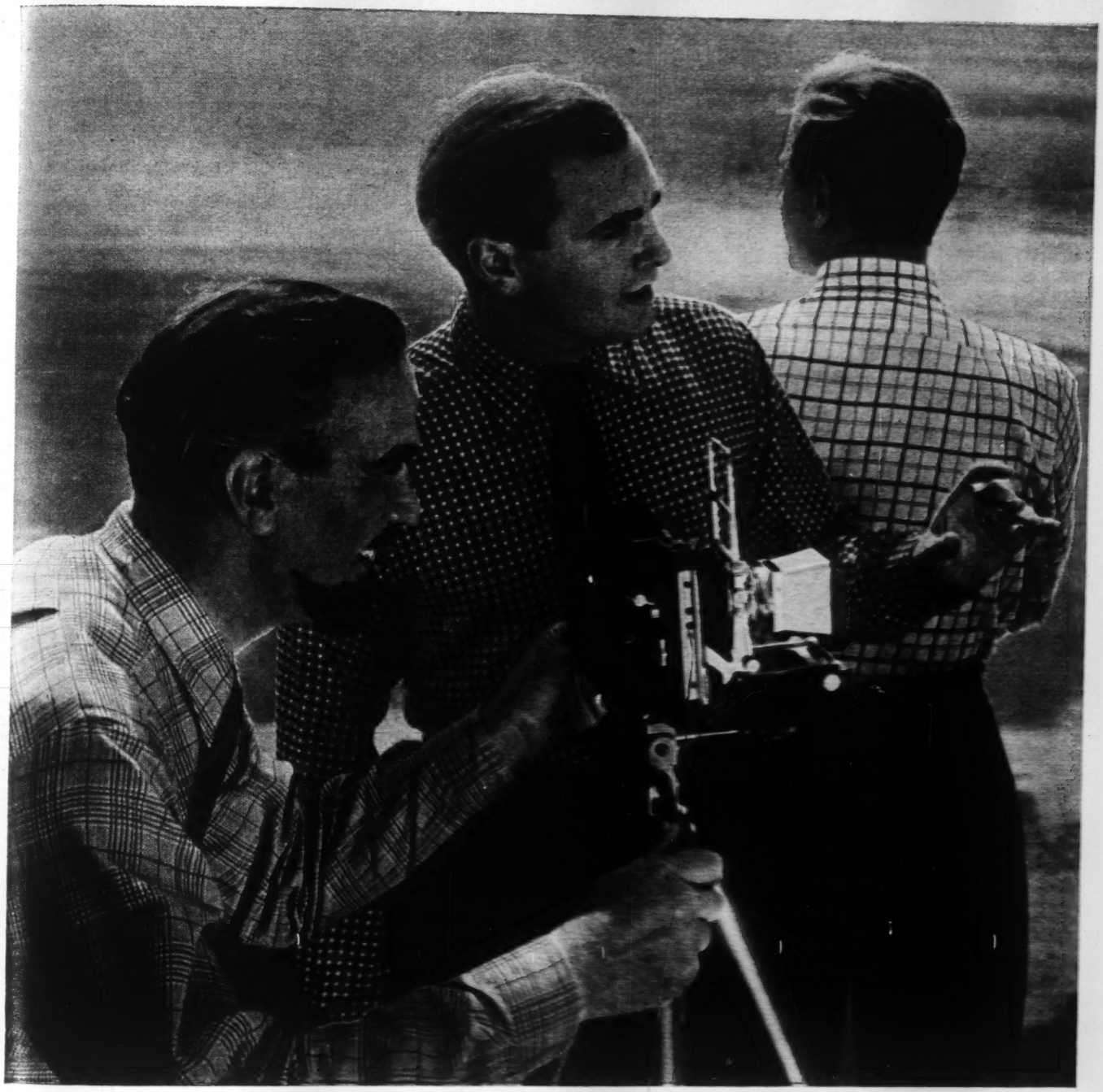

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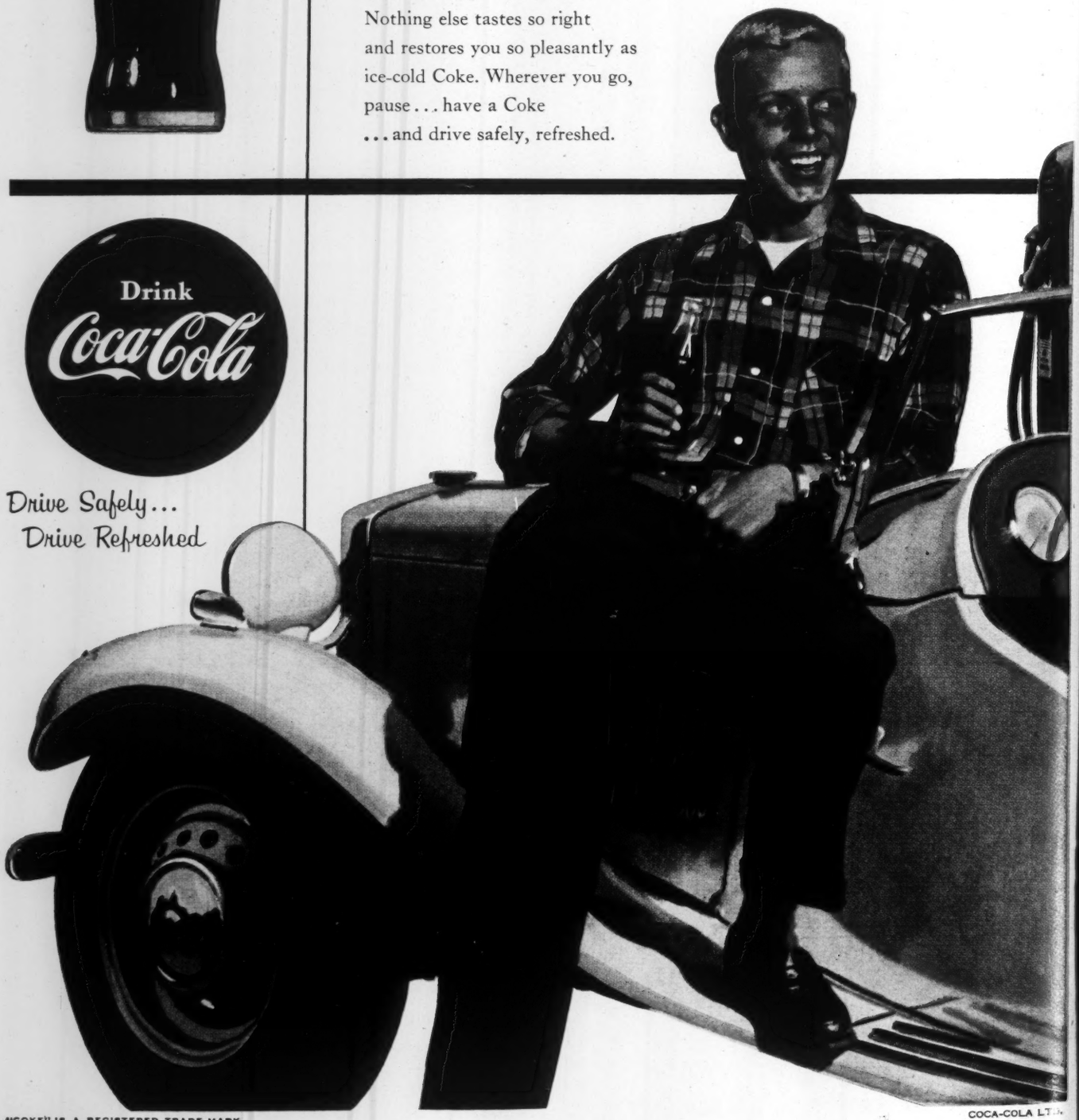

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